HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126 - complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XV NO 83- BOMBAY FRIDAY APRIL 8 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
9 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 ,,	KANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWAx ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,504
30 ,,	KANPURA ..		16,585
6th Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 430
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7 95 2

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
14th April	MARCHA ..	8,268
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441
7th July	DUMANA ..	8427
21st ,,	MERKARA ..	8.285

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
12th April	NYANZA .. MOLDAVIA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
28th ,,	NALDERA ..	For Australia.
7th June	NELLORE .. CATHAY ..	China & Japan at Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
8th April	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
11th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar ports.
13th ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.
13th ,,	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Moji Maru ..	3757	24 ,,	8 April.
Sado Maru ..	5893	31 ,,	11 ,,
Akita Maru ..	3817	7 April	16 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	14 ,,	20 ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 ,,	12 May

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shiraha Maru ..	20th Mar.	3rd April
Shinnoh Maru ..	2nd April	12th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	10th ,,	20th ,,
Sumatra Maru ..	22nd ,,	3rd May

For Particulars apply to :—

T. OHARA, Manager.

Phone No 22150, Telegrams : "SHOSEN,"

P. O. Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to :—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12.8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Just 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to —

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME
OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1927.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.
Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund ..... F 43,777,341
£ 3,648,111
Head Office at AMSTERDAM.
(Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz:—Jeddah.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. BOOGENSTEYN,
Agent.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale
DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—
Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.
Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS
at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 .. Rs. 16,46,090.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net
Difference being Interest profit .. .. Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alfred Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 20 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted :—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Hindu graduate, experienced in business for Africa. Apply with testimonials to Nanji Kalidas, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road.
R163

WANTED—AGENTS and WHOLESALE DEALERS of Buttons. Samples for Rs. 2, refundable if disapproved. YOUNGMAN & CO., 58, Patlakhan Lane, Dacca.
A R121

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for SUBORDINATE ENGINEER and OVERSEER CLASSES, Session July 1927. For free prospectus Apply to MANAGER, HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow.
A R159

WANTED—A fully qualified English (LADY) DOCTOR. Pay from Rs. 500/, rising annually, to Rs. 800/ per mensem in addition to a free furnished house and the free use of a conveyance. Apply with particulars to Box 1948 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 28398

WANTED—An Experienced GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE, knowing Guzarathi accounts. Pay upto Rs. 80/ security Rs. 2,000/ required. Ateendance 7 to 10 and 1 to 6 (B. T.) Apply with testimonial to SECRETARY, Bombay Pinjrapole.
A R166.

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3679

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

HOW TO LOVE, Matrimony, Girlhood, Manhood Womanhood. Price 2-8-0 each. List free. Apply VALF OFFICE, Pondicherry.
L R163

PROFESSION.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

LEUCODERMA—WHITE PATCHES ON BODY—The Infallible REMEDY to root out the LEUCO-GERMS from the system: Working miracles every day, saved thousands of sufferers from despair: Every Case successful without a single failure: The Price paid will be refunded if it fails: Charges in advance from Rs. 5 to Rs. 100 according to the size and numbers of the Patches: Daily Reports of success free on application with two anna stamp for Postage: Samples for a Rupee size Patch Rs. 2. DR. DRUART, BEHALA, CALCUTTA.
P R169.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 1), 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem. Telegrams :—' CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No, 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

FOR SALE.

1. P. Orr and Son's Six 14" DUMPY LEVELS, complete with spare parts in working order with tripod stand.
2. P. Orr and Son's Ten SOP-WOOD LEVELLING STAVES, 14" in length, slightly used.
3. Six STEEL CHAINS, 100" long, slightly used with arrows.

Inquire about prices from

STATE ENGINEER,
Rajkot.
28391

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MATHERAN RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAY CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS.

SPECIAL RATE CIRCULAR NO. 2.

During the ensuing Easter Holidays, Return Tickets will be issued to 1st and 2nd class passengers from the 8th to the 18th April, 1927, and will be available for the completion of the Return journey upto the midnight of 29th April 1927 from V. T. Bombay, Byculla, and Poona to Matheran at a fare and a half over the Matheran Railway plus two single fares over the G. I. P.

Children above 3 years of age and under 12 years will be charged half the fares.

No refund can be claimed on Tickets purchased, unused or lost.

A. N. MALLIK (Cantab),
General Manager.

General Manager's Office,
Neral 1st April, 1927.
28386

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

EASTER HOLIDAYS RETURN. JOURNEY CONCESSION TICKETS.

DURING the ensuing Easter Holidays the following return journey concession tickets will be issued to passengers over the G. I. P. Railway travelling distances of over 100 miles from the 8th to the 18th April 1927 and will be available for the completion of the return journey up to midnight of the 29th April, 1927.

CLASSES.

First, Second—at a fare and one third.

Intermediate—at a fare and a half.

Third Mail and Ordinary—at a fare and a half between Victoria Terminus (Bombay), Byculla, Dadar, Kurla, Thana and Kalyan and the following stations :—

Talegaon.	Burhanpur.
Kirkee.	Khandwa.
Poona.	Chalisgaon.
Kurduwadi.	Jalgaon.
Sholapur.	Akola.
Devlali.	Khamgaon
Nasik Road.	Dhulia.
Manmad.	Malkapur.
Bhusawal.	Amraoti.
Nagpur.	Ahmednagar.

No refund can be claimed on tickets purchased but unused or lost.

Detailed information can be had from the Information Bureau, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay or at station Booking Offices.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY.
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 5th April 1927.
28363

WANTED.

A LADY SUPERINTENDENT for Municipal Girls' Schools at Meerut. Must be educational enthusiast, trained and experienced. Must have good organising capacity. Must be well versed with Urdu and Hindi both, preference will be given to English knowing and non-pardah observing lady. Salary Rs. 70/- to Rs. 100/- including conveyance allowance, provident fund benefits extra. Apply stating age qualifications, previous experience with copies of testimonials (not to be returned) to the Chairman, Municipal Board, Meerut.
28361

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "AKITA MARU," are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 7th April, 1927, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NANDI HILL STATION, MYSORE STATE

THIS HILL STATION (4851 feet above sea level) is 35 miles from Bangalore and has a very salubrious climate. The water in Amrita Sarovara is supposed to contain medicinal properties. The fortress is of historical importance. It is reached either by car or train. During the season commencing from March and ending in July. Railway concession tickets are available. There is telegraph connection to Nandi and Telephone connection from there to the Hill top. Postal and medical arrangements are made. The buildings have fine rooms provided with luxurious furniture. There are separate Vegetarian and non-Vegetarian kitchens and also European and Brahmin Hotels. Tennis, Badminton, Golf and indoor games could be played. For accommodation and further particulars please apply early to the undersigned at Bangalore.

H. C. JAVARAYA,
Offg. Superintendent,
Hill Stations in Mysore.

Lal-Bagh, Bangalore.
28405

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 47 of 1926.

PURSHOTAMDAS PRANJIWAN DAS GANJAWALLA. ..... Plaintiff.

V|s.

RADHABHAI, widow of Nagardas Juthabhoy Mehta and Ors. .. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 2nd day of August, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises on FRIDAY, the 8th day of April, 1927, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land vacant hilly land, admeasuring 8050 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 344 and New No. 2198, Old Survey No. 74 and New Survey No. 7090 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Tardeo to Mahalaxmi in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Baronet, on or towards the East by the property of Nowroji Jehangir, on or towards the North by the property of Trimbak Jagannath and on or towards the South partly by the property of Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Baronet, partly by the property of Trimbak Jagannath and partly by the property of Narayan Raghoba.

NOTE:—The purchaser will be entitled to the right of way over the adjoining land towards the North which is held by the plaintiff under a lease.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. THAKORDAS & MADGAVKAR, Attorneys for the plaintiff, abovenamed at No. 31-38, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated, this 28th February, 1927.

(Sd.) H. B. WADIA,
Commissioner.
28396

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

'Swarajya'

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

"MARKET"

for your wares and manufactures in

"SOUTH INDIA"

including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.

For Rates and particulars please write to
Manager, Swarajya,
Broadway, Madras

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NAROTTAM JETHABHAI and PARMANAND JETHABHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Warden Road have contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuages, tenements, or buildings standing thereon being partly, pension and tax (redeemed) partly, newly assessed (unenhancable) and partly, pension and tax fronting the Warden Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1228 sq. yds. or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 150, New No. 746, 16738 and 17290, New Survey No. 1 (part) 6, 7, 8, (part)|7099, Cadastral Survey No. 833. of Malabar and Cumbala Hill Division and bounded on the East by the said Warden Road and on the West by the Sea on the North by the property of Ramdas Mulji and on the South by the property of the late Chaturbhuj Khimji and the Buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3547 and Street No. 16 (old) 34-36 (new) and which premises are now in the occupation or possession of the vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 7th day of April, 1927.

SHANTILAL H. SHAH,
For Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
28407

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of WAMANRAO MADHAVRAO DUKLE of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, business manager, residing at Parakh Wadi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

SHRINIVAS WAMANRAO DUKLE of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, the eldest son of the deceased, residing at Khota's Wadi, outside the Fort, in the employ of Messrs. Prabhakar Brothers, a firm of dealers in Photographic materials doing business at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirtieth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 30th day of March, 1927.

Messrs. DIVEKAR & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
28406

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE tried specific for Ague, Intermitent and all sorts of Malaria Fevers. Price annas Fourteen.

KARNIK Depot BOMBAY

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE

AMUSEMENTS

First National Pictures
Present
"SWEET DADDIES"
7 Reels
Starring
CHARLIE MURRAY
GEORGE SIDNEY
VERA GORDON
Jack Mulhall and Johyna Ralston
LAUGHS AND THRILLS GALORE!
One of those wholesome Comedy affairs with a particularly funny twist at the end.
'FELIX LAUGHS IT OFF!'
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
RICHARD BELL
PRESENTS
THE JOY BELL
A Super-Cabaret Company of a Talented Artists.
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 5 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre

GAIETY THEATRE
SATURDAY, 9th April at 9-30 p.m.
SUNDAY, 10th April at 5 p.m.
LOVERS OF INDIAN MUSIC
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.
BY REQUEST
TWO SPECIAL CONCERTS
of HINDUSTANI and KARNATIC MUSIC
BY
THE WELL-KNOWN INDIAN MUSICIAN SANGIT RATNA
Prof. Abdul Karim Khan
Book Your Seats Early to avoid disappointment.
Prices: Rs. 10, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.
BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

RIPON THEATRE
FINAL THREE SHOWS
SATURDAY NIGHT
SUNDAY EVENING
One Beautiful Drama
KRISHNA SUDAMA
MADON THEATRES LTD.
The Parsi Alfred Theatrical Co.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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on 11 April, 2017

BULLION MARKET.

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, April 7.

To-day the Market ruled steady owing to weakness of sterling exchange—closing quotations were reported as under:—

Ready Bar	...	21	6 9
Chaitra	...	21	7 9
Vaishakh		21	7 9
Sovereigns ready	...	13	8 6
Sovereigns forward	...	13	9 0
National Bank	...	21	11 3
Chartered Bank	...	21	10 6
Central Bank	...	21	9 6

SILVER.

Bombay, April 7.

London silver advanced 3/8d. India and China bought. China Banks sold at the rise. New York silver closed at 67 1/4 Cent i.e. 1/4 cent higher. Shanghai exchange to-day was received at 27-7. Our market opened to-day steady at Rs. 61. for Chaitra delivery. At this level there was absence of buyers and prices declined to 60/8 on profit taking by local operators. It is believed that the demand for ready at this level is less somewhere about 100 Bars daily. While general sentiment still continues bullish we believe further reaction is probable. There was some buying in the later trading and prices improved as under and closed steady.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready silver ...	60	13	0
Chaitra delivery ...	60	13	0
Vaishakh delivery ...	60	11	0

Bombay, April 7.

R. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 135.
Bank's buying 60 D/st T T Rs. 131.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 141 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 176 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/2.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 23/32.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.94.
London—Rome Liras 101.80.
London—Berlin Marks 20.46.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet—steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 7.

3 months 4-5/16 per cent.
6 months 4-5/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 per cent.
3 Months 5 per cent.
6 Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 6.

Cottonseed, Bombay,
Apl./May Shipment quoted, £8-10-0
Castorseed, Bombay,
Apl./May Shipment offered, £18-17-6
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton,
Apl./May Shipment offered, £19-12-6

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 6.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.
Apl/Mar shipment Offered. 49/9
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.
Apl./Mar shipment offered 50/3
Wheat, Australian,
Apl. May shipment. Offered 52/3
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
Apl.-May shipment offered 51/9.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
May-June shipment offered 50/9.

LONDON METALS.

London, April 6.

Copper, English Best Selected, £60-1/2
Copper, Braziers, ...£71
Yellow Metal, ...£65-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, ..£26-1/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge ..£15-3/8
Tin, English Ingots, ...£306- 1,
Quicksilver, per Bottle, (75 lb.) .. ..

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 6.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, Lb, Spot 1/7-7/8	Buyers
Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb, Spot.. .. ..1/8	Sellers
Pale Crepe, lb Spot ..1/7-7/8	Buyers
Pale Crepe, lb, Spot ..1/8	Sellers

COFFEE.

New York Apr. 5.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality), Spot. 16-1/16

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 6.

Deman Bills 485.31

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bombay, April 7.

To-day the local produce market ruled well with a small business. Trading was confined between jobbers with a small change in prices both for Linseed and Wheat. Though the general feeling is in favour of higher prices eventually, operators are awaiting for lower levels to effect purchases. To-day's closing prices remained as under:—

Linseed May	10	11	0
Linseed Sept.	11	1	0
Wheat May	7	9	9
Wheat Sept.	7	11	9

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS

(Special for the "Bombay Chronicle.")

(Messrs. The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

MUKTSAR, Apr. 5.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat Har	4	7	9
Wheat Bhadon	4	10	0
Wheat Asuj	4	11	6
Gram Jeth	3	9	3
Gram Har	3	10	0
Rape Seeds Bisakh	7	5	0
Rape Seeds Jeth	7	9	0
Rape Seeds Bhadon	7	14	6
Cotton Seeds Bisakh	3	14	9
Cotton Seeds Jeth	3	15	6
Cotton Seeds Bhadon	4	2	9
Barley Jeth	3	1	6

READY.

Wheat, Gram, Rape Seeds, Cotton Seeds, Barley.

4/12 3/12 7/ 3/13/6 3/1/6 5/4 4/ 7/10

Market arrival:—Grain, Rape Seeds. 1,000 Mds. 600 Mds.

Market condition:—Rape Seeds going down: Grains steady.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 6.

May	14.13	+.11
July	14.33	+.12
October..	14.56	+.11
December	14.75	+.11
January	14.79	+.12
Middling Spot	14.45	+.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York April, 6.

May	14.19	+.13
July	14.34	+.11
Middling Spot	14.19	+17

NEW YORK.

New York, April 6.

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.:
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	14.05
July	14.25
October..	14.48

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

May	14.10
July	14.32
October	14.54

NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M:—

May	14.11
July	14.28

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, April. 6

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	23,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	25,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	34,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April, 6.

April	7.43	—.01
May	7.52	—.01
June	7.57	+.01
July	7.65	—.—
August	7.68	—.—
September	7.72	—.—
October	7.76	+.01
November	7.78	+.01
December	7.81	+.01
January	7.83	+.01
February	7.85	+.01
March	7.89	+.01
April	7.90	+.01
Middling Spot	7.75	—.—

SALES.

erpool, April. 6.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool ..	5,000
Sales on Speculation ..	800
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 6.

Scinde Good	5.85	—.05
Scinde Fully Good ..	6.05	—.05
Scinde Fine	6.25	—.05
Bengal Good	5.95	—.05
Bengal Fully Good ..	6.15	—.05
Bengal Fine	6.35	—.05
Oomra Good	6.35	—.05
Oomra Fully Good ..	6.60	—.05
Oomra Fine	6.85	—.05
Broach Good	6.35	—.05
Broach Fully Good ..	6.65	—.05
Broach Fine	6 95	—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April. 6.

April	13.11	+.06
May	13.11	+.06
June	13.15	+.16
July	13.22	+.13
August	13.21	+.13
September	13.53	+.13
October	13.35	+.13
November	13.46	+.11
December	13.51	+.11
January	13.49	+.11
February	13.49	+.11
March	13.56	+.11
April	13.56	+.11
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot ..	13.50	+.15

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

N. Y.:—Tired Shorts Covering—Trading Flat —Futures 11 to 12 Points Higher. Natural Reaction.

LOCAL:—Early improved on Commission Houses covering. Lated declined on renewed selling. Closed easy.

PRIVATE CABLES AND REPORTS.

Messrs Patel Bros. have received to-day the following cable:—

New York.—May highest 14.14 (11.27 a.m.) lowest 14-0-0 (10.04 a.m.)

Messrs. Breul Co. have received the following cable dated 6th inst., (5-40 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Despite poor trade and lack of speculation market is remarkably steady. Any favourable circumrtances would cause a rise."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs A. Norden and Co. cable under date 6th inst., as under:—

"Weekly weather report partly favourable, but it rained to-day."

As observed in our yesterday's report about the readiness of the market to respond to bullish factors, yesterday the New York Cotton Exchange opened quiet at a decline of 2 points and prices registered an advance of 14 points during the first hour and a half on covering by tired shorts and little bull support. As soon as the buying orderds were completed the market ruled flat with no new feature and closed steady at an advance of 11 to 12 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 10 points and Middling closed at 14.45c.

The Liverpool Cotton market opened quiet at a decline of 3 points but prices showed a gradual improvement on small covering and less pressure for selling spot. Ready cotton closed unchanged at 7.75d. per lb.

Present improvement is nothing more than a natural reaction after recent decline. Mixed reports are current about the crop prospects but there is nothing in reality for a constructive bull campaign at the moment. Market is lacking support and we believe further advance will induce increased offering both for spot and futures.

LOCAL MARKETS.

Following an advance of 11 points in New York futures, the local market opened for Broach April/May delivery at Rs. 283/8 and improved to 285/ on buying by Commission houses and jobbers. At the advance Bazar operators sold and prices eased off towards the close at 4 p.m. as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close
Broach A/M.	283/8	285	283/8	284
Broach J/A.	287	288	289	288
Oomra May	277	277	276/8	
Oomra July	277	277	276/8	276/8
Bengal May	260	260/8	260	260/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 3 points higher against an expectation of 4 points, but Latrel Cables were easier. In a private cable it is said that they have an undecided opinion for the market but look for a temporary advance. Our market opened for Broach A/M delivery at Rs. 283-4 and declined still close on general selling by offices and Commission houses. We are still of the opinion that Indian Cotton prices are bound to be restored to its natural parity owing to increasing arrivals. The demand for ready continues poor. On Saturday the 9th inst. the local forward market will remain open from noon upto 3 p.m. whilst Sewri market will remain closed on account of the death of Sheth Naranji Dawarkadas of the firm of Messrs. Jivraj Ballo and Co.

Broach A/M.	283/4	283/4	281/8	281/8
Broach J/A.	288	288	286/8	286/8
Oomra May	275	275	274	274
Oomra July	275/8	275/8	275	275
Bengal May	261	261	260/8	260/8

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, April 7.

Sampin market closed this morning as under:

	Yen.	
April	190.30 plus.	0.30
July	201.10 plus.	0.40
October	204.70 plus.	0.90

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, April 7.

F.G.M.G. Bengal May dely.	261
F.G.M.G. Broach A.M dely.	284
F.G.M.G. Broach J/A. delvy.	289
Fine M.G. Oomra May dely.	276
Fine M.G. Oomra July dely.	276

	S.F.	Fine	F.G.	Good.
Bengal	280	273	266	258
S. P.	276	269	262	254
Rajputana	280	273	266	258
Broach	303	298	293	..
P./A.	319	310	303	295
Surat	348	343	338	..
Navsari	363	358	353	..
Oomra No. 3	283	278	273	..
C. P. No. 1	298	293	288	..
C. P. No. 2	291	286	281	..
Khandesh	279	274	269	..
Muthia	277	272	269	..

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 7.

Bales	Buyers	Description	Rate
200	Ralli Bros.	Adoni	305
200	Forbes & Co.	Banusa	275
200	Forbes & Co.	Broach Old	280
200	Forbes & Co.	Berar	280
100	Jetha Devji	Broach	295
100	Oboobarkar & Co.	Broach	296
200	Volkart Bros.	Khamgaon	294
200	Ralli Bros.	Jalna	275
200	G. G. Kesha	Nandura	280
100	Toyomankwa	Palej	295
100	Luis & Co.	Broach	296
100	Ozoburin & Co.	Sailu	280
300	G. G. Kesha	Veraval	274/275

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 7.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 6th inst.

	Cwt.
Wheat	20,995
Linseed	22,896
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,664
Gingellyseed	579
Poppyseed	179
Groundnuts	5,948
Castorseed	5,220
Rice	5,650
Myrabollams	4,450
Cottonseed	2,067
Gram	591
Joowar	1,315
Barley	3,460
Bajree	2,112
Coal	903 tons.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 6.

T T Berlin on London 20.48 7/8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.13 7/8.
T T Brussels on London 34.99.
T T Madrid on London 27.23.
T T Milan on London 101.05.
T T Berne on London 25.25.
T T Paris on London 124.04.
T T London on Prague 164.09.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, April 7th.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	24	3,05,615	2,84,596
Central India ..	439	2,61,255	3,32,922
Barsi and Nagar	427	1,82,456	1,87,334
Hyderabad-Gaorani	475	63,812	67,961
Berar	1019	5,26,587	4,35,507
Central Provinces	851	2,15,298	2,25312
Total Oomras..	3,235	15,55,033	15,33,632
Dholera	748	1,13,621	1,81,445
N.W. Provinces ..		53,760	1,26,984
Rajputana ..	545	40,221	87,397
Sind-Punjab ..	82	1,06,813	2,39,958
Broach	4,001	80,239	2,90,522
Coompta & Dharwar	1,238	51,548	36,841
Westerns-Northerns	695	22,516	23,539
Cocoanada ..		399	1,476
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		5,963	7,731
Persian		3,375	2,367
American.. ..		1,27,646	1,310
Egyptian and African	3200	35 519	41,974
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	51		468
Total	13,744	21,96,727	25,75,639

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full pressed Bales.	1st. Sept. to Yesterday	31st March. This year	Last year.
Europe	2,363	2,15,694	3,70,597
Japan & China	4,584	10,74,196	12,15,756
Coast Ports		9,542	19,691
Up-country by Rail		72,168	55,773
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		58,519	71,677
Total	6,947	14,30,119	17,33,494

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, April 7th

		Mill Terms	Ready New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	272
„	Fine	„	265
„	F.G.	„	260
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	„	265
„	F.G.	„	260
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	290/95
Nagpur		„	290/95
Yeotmal		„	280/90
Arvi		„	280/90
Amraoti		„	275/80
Khamgaon-Akola	„	„	275/80
Mulkapur	„	„	272/75
Khandesh	„	„	272/75
Muthia	Fine	„	270/75
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	„	298
Purna	Average	„	277/80
Parbhani/Sailu	„	„	277/80
Indore/Ujjain	„	„	290/92
Burwah Sanavad		„	280/85
Broach	Fine M.G.	„	298
Westerns	Good	305	May/June+17
Miraj/Sangli.	F.G.	320	
Compta	F. G. M. G.	325	Ap+34May+30/1
Dholera			Ap/May+10/1
Kadi/Vitamgam			Ap/May+15

STOCK EXCHANGE

GENERAL WEAKNESS.

Bombay, April 7.

To-day the Stock Exchange opened quiet and prices ruled easy on account of absence of bull support and long liquidation. The close was barely steady despite little enquiry at the decline. The general sentiment which continued bullish upto now seems to have been disturbed owing to unfavourable political outlook and weakness in the prices of raw cotton. We believe present weakness is nothing more than a natural reaction as anticipated by us and while we believe still there is room for further easing up of prices. We recommend caution against short sales and await the developments.

There was decided weakness in Mill shares. Tata Iron shares also ruled quiet but operators are still afraid as these shares are manipulated. Tata Hydro shares were easy. Burma ruled steady at the opening but towards the close prices showed weakness. Alcock, Scindia, and Steamer shares were quiet with some decline while Cement shares ruled rather steady.

The market will remain closed till Monday for settlement purposes.

Following are to-day's closing quotations:—

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India ..	50	1-2	79	
Baroda	50	4	84	
Central Co-operative ..	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	4
Eastern ..	£5.	9 p.c.	80	xd
Imperial ..	500	40	1492	8
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	371	4
Union	5	0	4	2
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	23	4
Central India Mining ..	10	4-8Y	29	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	175	
Katni Cement O.	100	..	180	
Katni Cement D.	40	..	675	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	8	
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	53	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	865	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	150	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	103	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Larkhana ..	100	5 p.c.	85	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	83	
Pachora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	110	
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	680	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	77	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	197	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	245	
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	14	6
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	79	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	820	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	965	
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	2-8	143	2
Bombay Tramways P...	50	3-8	66	8
Karachi Electricity	100	6	97	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O ..	1,000	40	1057	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7. p.c.	992	8
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	560	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	845	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press ..			435	
Akbari ..	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	250	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton ..	126	20	205	
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	..	220	
New Berar ..	500	80	780	
New East India	1,000	..	925	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	565	
New Prince of Wales ..	500	61	510	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	40	530	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	278	12
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	19	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	666	4
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	192	8 Pre.
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8	XD
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	35	
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-6-9	6	11
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	182	8
Jost Engineering	100	10	135	
Mackenzie ..	100	30	337	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50Y	650	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	129	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	90	
Tata Iron and steel Def. ..		30	216	4
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. ..		..	66	
Thacker ..	50	..	115	
Telephone ..	50	Nil	41	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	950	
Industrial & Prudential ..	6	1-4 p.c.	4	11
Jupiter			4	11
New India ..	25	..	22	8
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	1625	

GOVERNMENT SECUR

Bombay,

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper R
4 per cent Conversion Loan
Rs. 94/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs.
5 per cent War Loan due 19
101/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/9.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 112/10.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 103/8.
Forward rates. Delivery 12th April 2 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 78/13; 1945/55 Rs. 108/2.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

Vulcan	10	0 8 0	4	14
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance ..	100	10	435	
Apollo	50	..	8	
Assur Virjee ..	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	336	4
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	931	4XD.
Bombay Industrial	108		7-0-0	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury ..	250	nil	300	
Broach Fine Counts ..	250	..	75	
Century ..	100	zoy	477	8
Central India O.	10	16	532	8
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	537	8
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	143	12
Crescent ..	100	4	197	8
Currimbhoy ..	250	..	280	
David	500	..	250	
Kuria	100	..	165	
Dawn	250	55	745	
E.D. Sasson United O.	7-8	..	1-3-0	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaiwy		250	nil	272 8
Edward Sasson		200	nil	110
Elphinstone O.		700	..	27
Emperor Edward ..		500	..	215
Fazulbhoy ..		100	25	928 12
Finlay		1,000	..	157 8
Framjee Petit ..		100	..	650
Gokak		100	5	131 4
Hindoostan		1,000	125	1,775
Indian Bleaching etc.		100	..	220
Indian Manufacturing		1,000	751	1150
Indore-Malwa United		100	10	365
Jamashed O.		250	..	70
Khatau Makanjee ..		Nil	..	115
Kilachand		25	..	3 10
Kohinoor			500	1177 8
Lakshmi Cotton		1,000	150	6150
Madhavrao Scindia ..		100	..	24
Madhowj Dharamsi		100	..	136 4
Madras United ..		250	15	500
Mancekjee Petit ..		1,000	30	1850
Mathradas		100	..	75
Meyer Sassoon ..		100	..	90
Morarjee Goculdas ..		1,000	..	2200
Model Mills, Nagpur ..		250	..	130
Mysore		53	4	130
New City of Bombay ..		100	10	170
New Great Eastern ..		300	nil	333 12
Osmansbhai (100) ..		75	..	66
Pearl		250	8	563 12
Phoenix		100	10	430
Premier..		100	..	11
Sassoon Cotton ..		100	..	20
Sassoon Silk		500	..	650
Sholapur		1,000	200	8500
Simplex		100	..	177 8
Sir Shapurji, Broacha		100	..	32 8
Standard		500		1675
Swadeshi		500	..	535
Swan		00	..	162 8
Tata Mill O.		5	..	97 8
Vishnu Cotton O. ..			90	2650
Vishnu P.		500	35	650
Western India Spng. ..		1,000	50y	915
SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.				
Ahmedabad				435
Bombay Cotton				336 4
Bombay Dyeing	940	941 4	931 4	931 4 XD
Century ..	445	447 8	442 8	442 8
Central India	538 12	538 12	535	535
Colaba Land		.. ..		145
Crescent		.. ..		197 8
Edward Sassoon				140
Fazulbhoy	935	937 8	927 8	928 12
Finlays		.. ..		157 8
Globe		.. ..		35
Gokak		.. ..		131 4
Indian Bleaching..		.. ..		220
Indore Malwa		.. ..		365
Kohinoor ..		.. ..		1177 8
Madhowjee ..		.. ..		136 4
Mathuradas ..		.. ..		75
Meyer Sassoon ..		.. ..		90
Mysore		.. ..		130
New Great	340	340	332 8	333 12
Pearl ..	570	570	562 8	563 12
Pabany ..		.. ..		272 8
Phoenix .		.. ..		430
Simplex ..	180	181 4	177 8	177 8
Swadeshi	538 12	538 12	535	535
Swan Mills		.. ..		162 8
Tata Mills ..		.. ..		97 3
Govt. paper 2 1/2 per cent.			..	78 11
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.			..	108 1

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 7.

S S Barpeta, Strachen, Busreh.
S S Akita Maru, Yoshida, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

April 8.

S S Algic, Anderson, Calcutta.
S S Nizam, Smith, Calcutta.
S S Moji Maru, Soeyama, Kobe.
S S Silvio Pellico, Giodrossich, Trieste via Marmagoa.

LOADING.

April 7.

Steamer Arcturies for New York.
Steamer Akita Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Maur for Bangkok.

S S Barpeta: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Barpeta arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Akita Maru: The N Y K steamer Akita Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Algic: The L Edward Ltd. steamer Algic will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Moji Maru: The N Y K steamer Moji Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Silvio Pellico: The Lloyd Triestino steamer Silvio Pellico, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste via Marmagoa with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Nizam: The T M Co.'s steamer Nizam will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S City of Hongkong: The Killick Nixon Co.'s setamer City of Hongkong will arrive to-day at about 8 a.m. from Liverpool with a general cargo and 25 passengers.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P. and O S N Co.'s English mail steamer Rajputana will arrive to-day at about 5 a.m. from London, with the outward mails of the 24th ultimo a general cargo and 130 passengers.

EXPORTS.

April 7.

S S Ranchi for London:—8 bdles carpets F Hajioff, 1 bdle woollen rugs Allen Bros. Ltd., 3 cases mica split M M and Co., 1 bdle fox skins H A M Sawal, 2 pots ginger grass oil E Virjee and Co., 7 bdles fox and ercadtail skins H A Ebrahimoff, 2 cases cotton prints Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 1 bale sheep skins M Ladack, 2 bales goat skins R Merally and Sons, 7 bales cow hides H N H Eisa, 12 bales cow hiles A L Tharia, 39 bales cow and calf hides P Hassam, 14 bales cow and calf hides M H Ladha, 12 bales goat skins T P Veloo Mistry, 30 bales goat, cow and sheep skins A L Tharia, 170 cwt nuxwomica leads V Bhaskar.

For Marseilles: 1 bale deer skins Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

For Constantinople: 1 bdle carpets F Hajioff, 4 bdles carpets A E Elishaoff.

S S Margha for Dunkirk: 55 bales raw cotton K M Nathoo, 2000 cwt linseed, 1999 cwt groundnut Ralli Bros., 10000 cwt linseed David Sassoon and Co Ltd., 300 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros. 220 bales raw cotton F F. Campbell and Co Ltd.

For Havre: 540 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros., 2000 cwt linseed L Dreyfus and Co., 6006 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co., 110 bales raw cotton H Laljee and Co., 2002 cwt myrabollams M Bhuta and Co.

For Hull: 4137 cwt myrabollams C Jeevanlal and Co., 200 bales hemp W Latham and Co.

S S Circassia for Liverpool: 40 bales wool raw David Sassoon and Co., 45 bales wool raw L Hassam, 19 bales cotton fly Textile Waste Co., 1250 cwt linseed oil cakes R J Davar, 18 bales wool raw R Virchand, 119 cwt raisins G Suchenina, 18 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros., 120 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros., 22 bales wool raw C Ramswaroop.

For Philadelphia: 28 bales goat skins A E Blumenthal, 41 bales goat skins Briskey and Co.

For Valencia: 2000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.,

For Trepoli: 40 bales cotton yarn H Khearam.

For Marseilles: 25 cwt gum olibanum M Bhuta and Co. 500 cwt massor and 200 cwt linseed Ralli Bros., 100 cwt turmeric E Virjee and Co., 600 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Cracovia for Piraeus: 1 bale carpet Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

For Trieste: 73 bales cow hides H M Halim and Co., 55 bales cotton Patel Cotton Co Ltd., 270 cwt gum olibanum and 50 cwt. zedouring roots Y Moosabhoy, 275 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros., 60 cwt gum olibanum A H Mowjee and Co.

S S Arcturus for New York: 1 pkg woollen rugs Thos Cook and Son, 42 cwt gum tragacanth, 500 cwt turmeric, 100 cwt pepper, and 5 pots palmara rosa oil P E Bros., 260 cwt gum olibanum and 62 cwt turmeric E Virjee and Co.

IMPORTS.

April 7.

S S City of Tarwars from Liverpool. Agents: Killick Nixon and Co.:—726 cases and 390 bales cotton piecegoods, 128 cases and 83 bales cotton yarn, 61 cases cotton and art silk piecegoods, 38 bales and 7 cases cotton fents, 145 cases and 33 bales cotton, 29 cases and 10 bales woollen and cotton piecegoods, 33 cases art silk piecegoods, 33 cases and 29 bdles looms, 25 cases hams and bacon, 8 cases and 15 drums ink, 100 cases railway tragon buffers, 10 cases shirting, 130 bales old newspapers, 10 cases boiler composition, 15 cases medicines and printed matter, 181 cases window glass, 200 kegs belarb soda, 80 kegs soda crystals, 100 cases and 20 kegs muriate of ammonia, 13 drums silicite of soda, 47 cks, 172 cts and 395 cases tiles, 5153 boxes tin plates, 63 bales paper, 5485 galvanized plain sheets, 15 cases cotton with art silk, 10 bales paper, 50 bdles shovels, 10 cases sauce, 37 bdles and 1 case bedsteads, 140 bdles wire, 24 bales wrapping paper, 26 bags hammers and short handles, 25 bags rivets, 19 cases steel blooms, 23 boxes antos, 44 cases rubber tyres and tubes, 13 cases rekewas for batteries, 131 cases art silk yarn, 124 boxes and 100 cases soap, 333 bales cotton, 53 cases biscuits, 10 cases plate glass, 18 cases all cotton cloth, 245 cases and 11 bdles steel bars, 20 cases copper rods, 23 cases steel key, 148 bdles yellow metal sheets, 140 kegs zinc paste, 2372 bdles corrugated sheets.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

MESSRS. P. CARYSTAL & CO.

Bombay, April 7.

Since we wrote last week the nett changes in the Home Markets have been trifling, as will be seen from the following table:—

		May	July
New York 30/3/27	...	14.06	14.25
New York 6/4/27	...	14.13	14.33
		+.07	+.05
		May	July
Liverpool 30/3/27	...	7.60	7.74
Liverpool 6/4/27	...	7.52	7.65
		—.08	—.09

The Home markets are now in a very evenly balanced condition and any fresh factor might have a considerable effect. There has certainly been a lull in trade buying and at the moment cotton people are awaiting developments, before taking a view of the market.

Last night our Liverpool friends cabled us:—

"Manchester market depressed. Market needs fresh stimulus."

Whether this will come in the shape of weather news from the cotton belt, of improved trade or of something else remains to be seen, but in our opinion the markets will from now on be more sensitive to bullish than to bearish news, and we do not think that there is much risk attached to a moderate long position in the Home Markets. After all, we are seeing plenty of bearish factors what with disappointing trade and the Chinese trouble, and yet the markets have stood up to bearish influences with remarkable fortitude. In our opinion we shall later on see considerably higher prices.

It is of no real benefit to make elaborate estimates as to the possible reduction in acreage and production of lint per acre at this stage of the crop, but we ourselves expect an average reduction of at least 10 per cent. in acreage and another 10 per cent. reduction in the production of lint per acre. If we are right in this admittedly loose guess, we shall see a crop of not more than 14,000,000 which in our opinion will result in considerably higher rates.

In the local market the tone has changed to a remarkable degree, and Indian cotton has been friendless with a resulting lowering of rates. During the week the parity of July/August Broach and American cotton has widened some Rs. 8/- and if the same conditions continue for another week, we may expect to see Indian cotton once more on a reasonable level as compared with Americans. This would undoubtedly bring out foreign demand.

Japanese exporters have been out of the market as was to be expected with the conditions in China remaining so disturbed, and they will not now hurry to buy Indian cotton, but we still have hopes that the Chinese affairs will settle down more rapidly than at present seems possible.

Yesterday the tone was distinctly weak, owing to a rumour that a Japanese firm was in financial difficulties. Whatever the fact may be, we think that this has now been fully discounted.

The weight of cotton tenderable under the Broach Contract is beginning to make itself felt, as we have been expecting, and this factor will have a large share in adjsting parities. Most important of all in this connection is the fact that during the next few weeks some 90,000 bales of American cotton (Equivalent to 112500 bales Indian) will be landed in Bombay and what little demand there has been for Indian staple cotton will disappear as far as Bombay and Ahmedabad are concerned. The only Indian Mill purchasers from then on for a consterable period will be the up-country Mills who find it economical to buy indigenous cotton from their own vicinity.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, April 7.

Ready as well as Forward prices have ruled steady to-day around yesterday's closing price-levels, evidencing no change in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—

Ready Rs. 15|13 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 11 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment March sh. 16 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment April sh 16|2 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug-Sept. sh. 16 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec. sh. 16|2 per cwt. F.B.H.

JAMNAGAR C.I.F.:—

March sh. 16|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment April sh. 16|8 per cwt. F.B.H.

B.R.B. BEET SUGAR:—

Ready Rs. 16|4 per cwt.
Shipment Feb. sh. 16|3 per cwt F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE PORT TRUST.

VIRTUAL MONOPOLY OF EUROPEANS.

The following statement regarding appointments in the Bombay Port Trust will be read with interest:—

The statement below shows the number of new posts sanctioned and vacancies during the past six years of posts carrying a minimum pay of Rs. 500 and over:

Departments.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Deputy Chairman	0	0	0	0	1	0
Secretary	0	0	1	1	0	0
Chief Accountant	0	2	0	3	1	0
Chief Engineer	0	6	7	5	5	4
Mech. Superintendent	0	8	5	1	5	4
Docks Manager	0	3	1	2	1	2
Land Manager	0	1	0	0	0	0
Railway Manager	0	2	2	0	0	0
Port Officer	0	2	0	0	2	1
Pilots	1	0	2	1	1	2
Total	1	24	18	13	16	13

TOTAL 85.

The following statement shows the number of new posts sanctioned and vacancies during the past six years of posts carrying a minimum pay of Rs. 500 and over, and the number filled by direct recruitment and by promotion from the junior ranks:—

Departments	1921 (a)	1921 (b)	1922 (a)	1922 (b)	1923 (a)	1923 (b)	1924 (a)	1924 (b)	1925 (a)	1925 (b)	1926 (a)	1926 (b)
Deputy Chairman	.. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Secretary	.. 0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Chief Accountant	.. 0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0
Chief Engineer	.. 0	2	4	5	2	4	1	1	4	2	2	2
Mech. Superintendent	.. 0	8	0	4	1	1	0	2	3	0	2	2
Docks Manager	.. 0	1	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	0
Land Manager	.. 0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Railway Manager	.. 0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Officer	.. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Pilots	.. 1	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
	1	11	13	13	5	7	6	3	13	3	8	5

(a) Direct recruitment	38
(b) Promotions from Junior Ranks	45
*Vacancies not filled	2
	85

The following statement shows the number of new posts sanctioned and vacancies during the past six years of posts carrying a minimum pay of Rs. 500 and over and the number filled by (a) Indians, (b) Anglo-Indians and (c) Europeans:—

Department.	No.	Ind. (a)	Anglo-Ind. (b)	Euro. (c)
Deputy Chairman	1	0	0	1
Secretary	2	2	0	0
Chief Accountant	6	3	3	0
Chief Engineer	27	1	3	23
Mech. Superintendent	23*	0	3	18
Docks Manager	9	1	4	4
Land Manager	1	0	1	0
Railway Manager	4	2	1	1
Port Officer	5	0	0	5
Pilots	7	0	0	7
Total	85	9	15	59

*2 Vacancies not filled.

The following statement shows the number of new posts and vacancies carrying a minimum pay of Rs. 500 and over filled by direct recruitment by (a) Indians, (b) Anglo-Indians and (c) Europeans.

Department.	Direct recruitment.	Ind.	Anglo-Inds.	Europ.
Deputy Chairman	0	0	0	0
Secretary	2	2	0	0
Chief Accountant	0	0	0	0
Chief Engineer	14	0	0	14
Mech. Superintendent	15	0	1	14
Docks Manager	1	0	0	1
Land Manager	0	0	0	0
Railway Manager	1	1	0	0
Port Officer	0	0	0	0
Pilots	5	0	0	5
Total	38	3	1	34

The following is the list of Officers recruited from outside showing whether applications were invited by advertisement in India and in Great Britain or in both:—

Appointment.	Name.	Remarks.
Secretary's Department.		
Probationer	Mr. S. M. Saleem	Post advertised both in India and Great Britain.
Probationer	Mr. A. S. Bakre	Do.
Chief Engineer's Department.		
Chief Engineer	Mr. W. H. Neilson	Do.
Dy. Chief Engineer	Mr. G. E. Bennett	Do.
Sr. Asst. Engineer	Mr. Milne	Engaged by the Consulting Engineers and Agents.
Jr. Foreman Diver	Mr. Mackenzie	Do.
Engineering Asstt.	Mr. F. J. Green	Do.
Engineering Asstt.	Mr. Everatt	Do.
Engineering Asstt.	Mr. J. A. Rolfe	Do.
Chief Engineer and Relieving Dredging Master	Mr. Walker	Engaged locally
Dredging Mastor "Barbus"	Mr. Pallard	Came out with Dredger "Barbus for ten months.
Chief Engineer and R. D. Master, "Barbus"	Mr. Boldt.	Do.
Chief Engineer and R. D. Master, "Chelura"	Mr. Patterson	Came out with the Dredger "Chelura" for nine months.
2nd Engineer and R. D. Master, "Chelura"	Mr. Walker	Engaged by the Consulting Engineer and Agents.
Boring Foreman	Mr. Hanby	Do.
Engineer and Dredging Master "Nautilus"	Mr. Robertson	Engaged by the Consulting Engineers and Agents.
Mechanical Superintendent's Department.		
Asstt. Mech. Supdt.	Mr. B. C. Sharpe	Do.
Do.	Mr. McGregor	Do.
Do.	Mr. Young	Do.
Do.	Mr. Bowers	Do.
Do.	Mr. Watt	Do.
Do.	Mr. Stewart	Do.
Do.	Mr. Prior	Do.
Do.	Mr. Latta	Do.
Do.	Mr. Arnold	Do.
Do.	Mr. B. Shaw	Do.
Do.	Mr. Henry	Do.
Do.	Mr. McCracken	Do.
Electrical Foreman	Mr. Benfold	Engaged locally in an acting arrangement.
Engineer, Hydraulic Establishment, Alexandra Dock	Mr. Edwards	Do.
Senior Shipwright Foreman	Mr. R. Hill	Engaged by the Consulting Engineers and Agents.
Docks Manager's Department.		
Probationer	Mr. F. S. Williams	Post Advertised in G. B. Selected by Consulting Engineers and Agents.
Railway Manager's Department.		
Probationer	Mr. Nadir	Post advertised in India and G. B.
Pilots	Mr. Vint	Post advertised in India. Engaged locally
	Mr. Williams	Do.
	Mr. Nicholson	Do.
	Mr. England	Do.
	Mr. Thomas	Do.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Associations.)
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
April 7.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	„	0 11 6
Century	„	0 10 9
Jacob	„	0 11 0
E. D. Sassoon	„	0 10 9
Apollo	„	0 10 9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;		
Standard Mill	Per lb	0 15 6
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	„	0 15 0
Century 6404-8705	„	0 15 0
Hindustan Mill	„	0 15 0
Fazal (Mahal)	„	0 15 0
Phoneix	„	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„	0 14 9
Maneckji (Patangia)	„	0 14 9
Kaliamardan	„	0 15 3
Daud Sahib	„	0 14 9
Ganga Ghat	„	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	„	0 15 6
Hindustan Mill	„	0 15 0
David Mill	„	0 15 6
Apollo Mill	„	0 15 6
Moon Mill	„	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	„	0 14 6
Gold Mohor	„	0 14 3
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 6
Century (Bugle)	„	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0 14 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0 14 6
Sakuntala	„	0 14 9
Sundari Brand	„	0 14 3
Globe	„	0 14 0
Rachael	„	0 14 0
Palkhi	„	0 14 6
Maher	„	0 14 9
Kechhwa	„	0 14 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	„	0 15 0
Textile	„	0 15 0
Century	„	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	1 1 0
Jacob	„	1 0 0
Century	„	1 0 6
Mun Mill	„	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	1 0 0
Century	„	1 0 0
Jacob	„	0 15 0
Mun Mill	„	1 0 0
1386 Tata	„	2 14 6
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 13 0
Jamshed	„	3 13 0
Century	„	4 4 0
Pearl Pabaney	„	4 1 0
Hindustan No. 962	„	4 6 0
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur	„	10 5 0
5800 Kurla	„	8 2 0
1325 Morarji	„	5 6 0
GABRUN No. 5124		
Pearl Pabaney	„	7 8 0
Hindustan	„	7 8 0
E. D. Rachael	„	6 4 0
SALITA:—		
Century	„	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 15 0
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 5 0
777 Crescent	„	2 3 6
Apollo David	„	2 3 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	per lb	1 2 0
Phoenix	„	1 2 0
Kohinoor	„	1 2 0
Tata	„	1 2 0

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fort-night ended 31st March, 1927:—

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000.	
Capital paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc.	18,97,91,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,34,43,000
	24,00,34,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	4,59,20,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	3,17,38,000
Bills Discounted	1,56,26,000
Bank Premises	55,82,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,02,16,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc.	12,09,52,000
	24,00,34,000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 5.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £19 1/2.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £103 1/2.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £9 7/8.
National Bank £48 3/4.
Eastern Bank £6 1/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £86 1/8.
Conversion Loan £75.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £102.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £57 1/2.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £59 1/4.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £68 1/4.
Consols £54 1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £102.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 1/4.

KARACHI TRADE REPORT.

DECREASE IN EXPORTS.

KARACHI, April 6.

The statistics of the overseas trade of Karachi for March, issued by the Collector of Customs, show that the total value of imports (merchandise) amounted to Rs. 2,50,00,000 and that of exports, to 2,81,00,000, the former showing an increase of 23 lakhs, and the latter, a decrease of 1,62,00,000, as compared with the figures for the corresponding month last year. The progressive totals for the twelve months ending March show an increase of 2,46,00,000 or ten per cent under imports, but a decrease of 10,44,00,000 or 28 per cent under exports, as compared with the corresponding period in the previous year.

In March, the principal increase in imports as compared with the corresponding month last year occurred under cotton manufactures valued at Rs. 1,15,00,000 (increase of 38,00,000) and sugar 18,200 tons and Rs. 42,00,000 (increase 2,200 tons and rupees 7,00,000) while decreases occurred under metals Rs. eleven lakhs (decrease of nine lakhs) oils four lakhs (decrease two lakhs) and railway plant rupees one lakh (decrease five lakhs).

In exports the principal decrease occurred under cotton (18,500 tons valued at Rs. 1,58,00,000) a decrease of 13,200 tons and Rs. 1,74,00,000. An increase, however, occurred under rapeseed, 16,000 tons, valued at Rs. 36,00,000. (increase of 5,000 tons and Rs. 11,00,000.) —A. P.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 6.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta,
June, per Cwt, 17/3-7/3
July/Sept, per Cwt. 17-
Oct./Dec. per Cwt. 17/1-1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F. Bombay,
July/Sept. per Cwt. 17/1-3/4
Java Sugar Fine Whte, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F, Karachi,
July/Sept. per cwt. 17/2-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 6.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3 7/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 5/16 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 5/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5/1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 3/4 per cent.

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 6.

Silver—India and China bought.
Spot 26 3/4
Forward 26 1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 6.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz £4:4:11.

LINSEED.

London, April 6.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Apl/May shipment sellers £17:5.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
May/June shipment sellers £17:5.
Linseed, La Plata, c. i. f, ton, Prices.
Linseed, La Plata, c. i. f., ton, Prices unchanged.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Apl/May shipment quoted £18:7:6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 6.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
May/Aug delivery sellers 30/7 1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Sept Dec delivery sellers 31/4 1/2.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ending April 2nd, the total mortality 566 was 30 less han in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 22.66. The total mortality for the 14th week of 1926 was 564 and death rate 22.92 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1922-1926 was 751 and death rate 31.50.

Out of the total deaths, 123 were among infants under one year of age; 15 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City. Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 85 attacks (including 2 imported) and 48 deaths. Plague caused 6 attacks and 6 deaths. Influenza caused 2 attacks and 1 death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 389 compares favourably with that for the 14th week of 1926 when the figure was 357 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1922-1926) viz. 344.

KUSUMA

Guaranteed cure for Gonorrhoea for both sexes. Stops burning and pricking sensation and discharges of all nature in 24 hours. Complete cure with 2-phials.

1. Phial Rs. 2. V. P., Extra.

ANANDAKUTEERAM,
3, Bairagimatam Street, MADRAS.

TESTIMONIAL.

Col. D. Dawes pelly Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., P.H.D., B.M.S., Madras.

Kusuma which I tried on several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting to give send-off and purse to "Sak" C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m. Mrs. Naidu presiding.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the English mails of March 24 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

TILAK MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

There will be a meeting of the Tilak Memorial Committee to-day (Friday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the 'Congress House' to consider the draft of appeal for funds and other business.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of Gramophone music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Friday) from 5 to 6 p.m. and from 6-30 to 7-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wave-length 387 metres.

YOUNG MEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

An extra-ordinary general body meeting of the Association will be held at No. 7, Premji Ladha Building, Matunga, G.I.P. Rly. on Sunday, the 10th inst. at 4 p.m. (S.T.) All are requested to attend the meeting.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Women's Branch of the Social Service League will be held on Saturday, the 9th instant at 4-30 p.m. at the Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, under the auspices of Mrs. Cawasjee Jehangir, J.P.

PASSENGERS' DAY.

As was previously announced to observe the Passengers' Day at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, on the 20th instant, the public are hereby informed that the day has now been changed to Wednesday, the 4th May, the hall not being available for the 20th instant.

HAPPY HOME FOR THE BLIND.

Mrs. Bapsey Sabawala has sent for publication details of the "Blind Day" Street Collections made on 1st March. These collections amount to Rs. 14,065-12-3. Besides donations amounting to Rs. 3,559-13-9 have also been received. In all Rs. 17,625-10-0 have been collected so far.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of the 31st ultimo arrived at Port Said at 6-30 a.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 12-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the Mails from Bombay of 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 6 p.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 9-30 p.m. the same day.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 5th April to 6 a.m. of 6th April:—

Small-pox attacks 16 deaths 5; Cholera attack nil death nil; Plague attacks 5 deaths 2; Influenza attack 1 death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 81. Total mortality this day last year was 76.

NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside and Dr. M. B. Velkar, Sjts. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee, S. L. Silam, R. S. Padbirdi, M. N. Talpade, and K. N. Jogleker will be amongst the speakers. There will be khaddar sale at the beginning of the meeting.

KANYA-MAHA VIDYALAYA.

The anniversary of the Kanya-Maha Vidyalaya will be celebrated on Saturday and Sunday, 4th and 5th Baisakh, 1984, i.e., the 16th and 17th of April 1927, during the Easter holidays in the Vidyalaya premises.

An interesting programme consisting of Bhajans dialogues in Sanskrit and Hindi, music both vocal and instrumental, games by the students, and discourses by learned ladies and gentlemen will be gone through. Prizes will be awarded to the deserving students. There will be two sittings every day, i.e., from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji and Kanji Mulji Trusts four Infant Centres besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society under the direction of Mr. G. K. Devadhar, C.I.E., at Cavel Street, Mandvi, Girgaum and Fort, for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of March, 1927, in all 1781 patients were attended to at these Centres and the Hospital. Out of these were 1147 women, 399 children and 235 infants, 12 cases were admitted into the Hospital, the daily average attendance being 68.5. The total number of deliveries during the year from April, 1926 was 116. Nine expectant mothers were under observation. The district visiting Nurses paid 71 visits.

NAMDEO SAMAJONNATI PARISHAD.

The 21st Session of the Namdeo Samajonnati Parishad will be held at Poona under the presidentship of K. P. Khandke, Esq., J.P., of Bombay during the Easter Holidays on 15th, 16th and 17th April, 1927. The place of the conference will be the spacious Hall of the Albert Edward Institute, situate in the East Street, Poona. The conference will discuss amongst other important questions the educational and industrial questions affecting the Nandeo Tailor Community. The decision in the Pandharpur Namdeo Payari case will also be one of the subjects for discussion. Along with the conference will be held also an Industrial and Art Exhibition.

WOMEN BIDI-MAKERS IN DEPUTATION.

SHOP-OWNERS' "BOGUS" AGITATION.

A deputation of some bidi-worker women apparently representing thousands of their sisters employed in the trade waited on Tuesday afternoon on the Municipal Commissioner. One would think that they went there to bring the inhuman conditions of their employment to the notice of the Municipality. But so far from this being the case they were actually instigated by their employers to plead their selfish case for the cancelling the new system licensing these shops. Now it should be noted that it was only in 1921 that a law was passed to make a Municipal license necessary for the trade and no active steps were taken to enforce this law till 1924. But the agitation started by many selfless labour workers to mitigate the evils of the bidi-workers' conditions has not abated even now as they have not been checked even by the system of licenses inaugurated by the municipality.

LABOUR BOARD'S COMPLAINTS

At a time when a hue and cry is being raised by selfish people in the matter it would be well to ponder on the representations made by the Central Labour Board on the subject. The Board of which Mr. Ginwalla is the Vice-President, and Mr. Jhabwalla honorary secretary, wrote to the Municipal Commissioner in 1925 and drew his special attention to the "inhuman conditions of work of the women "bidi" makers". The Board proceeded to say: "As a rule these women are made to sit in the garret of a shop, the area being so small that it is impossible for a person to stand erect and even when one is sitting she has to crouch down. Hundreds of women in the city carry on this trade under such trying conditions. Not only have they to suffer physical torture but fresh air is denied to them." The letter in conclusion, hoped that the Municipal Commissioner would take early measures to alleviate the suffering and the miserable lot of those unfortunate women and to save the lives of babies in the city.

Writing to the Municipal Commissioner in 1925 on the same subject the honorary secretary of the Central Labour Board said: "I would, therefore, request you to put into force the measures suggested by you many months ago, but which were kept in abeyance on account of the selfish clamour of "bidi" shop-owners who want to make a profit out of sweated labour."

A FALSE AGITATION.

It is said that the position remains much the same to-day as when the above letters were written. The "bidi" shop-owners are alleged to be making profit out of the sweated labour of the women workers. And yet it was these same unfortunate women who acted the role of delegates to Mr. Clayton representing the "grievances" of their employers standing in the maidan and they told the Commissioner that if the license was enforced, thousands of women workers would be thrown out of employment, because it was proposed under the license to reduce the number of workers allowed to work in a particular place.

HEARTY SEND-OFF TO COMRADE SAK.

PRESENTATION OF PURSE

To-day (Friday) at 6 p. m. (S. T.) there will be a Public meeting at the C. J. Hall to give a hearty send-off and a Purse to Mr. Saklatvalla, when Mrs. Naidu will preside. Tickets at the C. J. Hall 11 a.m.

G. E. S. ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

MR. J. B. PATEL'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

The annual Elocution Competition prize distribution gathering of the Shet D. G. T. High School of the Gokhale Education Society was held on Wednesday evening, Mr. Jehangir B. Patel Bar-at-law presiding.

The competition was held in February and March last and nearly 150 boys and girl students of ages ranging between 10 and 20 took part in it.

The Chairman then distributed the prizes which were in cash and books.

Mr. Patel then addressed the young students on the art of elocution and oration and pointed out how useful it was in carrying on political propaganda. Mr. Patel however advised the students not to follow the western method of oration because the western methods taught how to garble the most impudent lies in most beautiful speeches. Concluding Mr. Patel asked the authorities of the Gokhale Education Society to make students take interest in the politics of the country.

With a vote of thanks to the chairman the function came to an end.

"INDIA SHALL BE FREE"

PLEA FOR MASS ORGANISATION.

CURE FOR "CRAWLING LANE" HUMILIATION

The second day of the National Week was marked by a public meeting at Kirtikar's Wadi, Dadar, held on Thursday night under the auspices of the Congress, Veer Wamanrao Joshi of Berar presiding. Maulana Shaukat Ali, Dr. N. D. Savarkar and Mr. F. J. Ginwala were among those who addressed the gathering on Khaddar propaganda and Congress organisation. Great stress was laid by all the speakers on the necessity of reorganisation of Congress Committees throughout the country, of the organisation of industrial workers and the peasants of the country, of uniting all the different political parties in the country and of sinking the communal differences.

A UNITED FRONT.

Mr. Ginwalla who was the first speaker of the night regretted the depression that had overtaken the Congress workers all over the country. The number of Congress membership was falling and the political awakening that once overtook the masses in the country had as it were evaporated. The attention of the people had been diverted from Congress work to the Council programme, which according to the speaker was not much useful.

Mr. Ginwala urged all national workers to concentrate their energy in the direction of organising the industrial workers and the peasants who formed the real and potential force in the country. If that force were organised and properly used, the speaker was sure, bureaucracy could be bent to its knees in no time. Concluding Mr. Ginwala appealed to all Nationalists striving for the country's freedom to sink all their minor differences and present a united front like one man.

BIRKENHEAD'S CHALLENGE.

Maulana Shaukat Ali who next made a brief but vigorous speech said that he could not describe the pain he was suffering from at hearing of communal riots from all parts of country. He asked his co-religionists and countrymen to remember the sorrowful days of 1919 and the humiliating tragedy of the Jallianwalla Baug. If Hindus and Muslims living in India were real Indians and not tools in the hands of an interested and selfish bureaucracy, their imperative duty was to make up their internal differences and give a fitting reply to the insolent challenge thrown by Lord Birkenhead.

The Maulana and some other Congress volunteers then sold khaddar articles specially brought there by the enthusiastic organisers of the Rashtreeya Stree Sabha.

Messrs. Mirajkar and Patel then appealed to those present to take more interest in Congress work, to enlist themselves as members of the Congress and to popularise khaddar.

NO FAITH IN NON-VIOLENCE.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar speaking next in Marathi explained the idea that led the Congress leaders to fix the observance of the week from April 6 to April 13 as national week. It was a week in which seven years ago the nationhood of India was grossly insulted and humiliated. The sad memory of those days it was necessary to recall every year in order to encourage the youth of the country to get strength, courage and will enough to wipe out that historic insult. The speaker did not very much believe in non-violence and such other faiths and even if one believed in them it was essential first to become powerful enough—strong enough to be violent and then control that strength. It was no use having the non-violence of a corpse. Dr. Savarkar appealed to the young men of Bombay to look to the youth of China and take inspiration from them.

Mr. Wamanrao Joshi, the Chairman then concluded the proceedings of the night. He said that Mother India was in bondage and so long as the country was chained in the fetters of foreign domination, they dare not forget the insults they had suffered. India was not a country of Hottentots but was a country of the standing of ages with a special culture and history of its own. "It ought to be free and shall be free," declared the chairman. When the Pandavas with Druapadi had gone into seclusion for 13 years in the Mahabharata age all of them were tired of the sufferings and all Pandavas from Yudhishtira downwards had requested God Krishna to negotiate with Dooryodhana for peace. It was Droupadi alone who asked Krishna to remember the insult that was offered to her by the Kouravas in an open Darbar and that had changed the whole situation. It was his duty as an humble servant of the ublic to ask those of his country men who were trying to negotiate with the bureaucracy for power and responsibility to remember the Jallianwala Bagh where Indian nationhood was asked to crawl on the ground. If all the Indians remembered that eventful incident and if they followed the path of freedom, the bonds of slavery would disappear in no time.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair and the speakers.

CORRECT METHOD OF ADDRESSING BOMBAY LETTERS

A press communique issued by the Postmaster-General, Bombay states:—With reference to the press communique issued last month about noting the number of the delivery district in the address, either by name or by number. It is better to put the name of the delivery district rather than its number as the former is more easily read. The names and numbers of the delivery districts in Bombay are given below and the public in Bombay are advised to notify to their correspondents the particular delivery district to which their letters should be addressed. Business houses can assist a great deal in the correct addressing of articles if they include the name of the delivery district in the address printed on their letter forms. The delivery district number of every street in Bombay is given in the "Street Directory of Bombay" obtainable at all post offices.

The names and numbers of the districts are:—

General Post Office (Fort area)—1; Kalbadevi—2; Mandvi—3; Girgaon—; Colaba—5; Malabar Hill—6; Grant Road—7; Byculla—8; Umarkhadi—9; Mazagaon—10; Jacob Circle—11; Parel—12; Delisle Road—13; Dadar—14; Sivri—15; Mahim—16; Dharavi—17; Worli—18; Matunga—19; Bandra—20; Khar—21.

the delivery district on letters addressed to residents in Bombay, the object in view is the expeditious sorting and delivery of correspondence and this can be secured if the delivery district is mentioned in the address printed on their letter forms.

DO NOT FORGET 10TH APRIL.

PROGRAMME

The following programme has been announced for he observance of the All-India day for the blind:—

TO-DAY AT MADHAV BAG.

(1) Demonstration of their work. Music by the blind pupils. (2) Public lecture on "Our Blind." (3) Exhibition of Baby Week Film.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AT MULJEE JETHA MARKET HALL, 5-30 P.M.

(1) Music and other work of the Blind. (2) Public lecture on "Our Duty to Our Blind."

SUNDAY, April 10, Morning 9 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

(1) Procession—The Blind boys—Past and Present, start from the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind (Tardeo) and pass through Chowpatty, Girgaon, Kalbadevi, Bazars, Bhuleshwar, Sandhurst Rd., Lamington Road and back to School. Object:—to deliver their Message to the Country.

Evening (8 p.m.) at Gowalia Tank Maidan.

(1) Band of the Blind Boys and Message. (2) Exhibition of Baby Week Film.

The public are cordially invited to attend and participate in all functions and help the Happy Home for the Blind, into being so that it may show what is possible for all our blind in India.

ALL INDIA DAY FOR THE BLIND.

(FOR ALL BLIND OF ALL LANDS.)

"Pack up your troubles in your old kit-bag,
And Smile, Smile, Smile!
While you have a lucifer to light your fag,
Smile boys that's the style.
What's the use of worrying?
It never was worth while,
So pack up your troubles in your old kit-bag,
And Smile, Smile, Smile!"

"LEST WE FORGET"

NATIONAL WEEK PROGRAMME

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee public meetings will be held at the following places to observe the national week.

Friday at 9 p.m. Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas to preside.

Saturday at 9 p.m. Chhota Kabrastan. Mr. Jehangir B. Patel to preside.

Sunday at 9 p.m. Parbhadevi, Parel, Veer Wamanrao Joshi to preside.

Monday at 9 p.m. Mulbadevi, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to preside.

Tuesday at 9 p.m. Matunga (G. I. P.) Mr. B. G. Horniman to preside.

Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. Congress House Mr. B. G. Horniman to preside.

HELP THE SICK.

The Chairman of the Bombay (City) Red Cross Society writes:—

The public are hereby requested to help the sick and the suffering in the hospitals by giving any articles such as old, linen, newspapers, magazines. Gifts however small will be gratefully accepted at the Red Cross Executive Office, 1st Floor, Science Institute, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOCKEY

AGA KHAN TOURNEY.

There was a large crowd on the Gymkhana ground yesterday to witness the final match of the Aga Khan Tournament between the Christ Church Old Boys, Jubbulpore and Ajmere. Although not a great game from a critical point of view, it teemed with thrills and anxious moments which kept the crowd under a high sate of excitement. Ajmere had a strong body of supporters in the first enclosure and these promptly established themselves in the van and they raised their standard bearing the inscription, "Ajmere for ever". And the more they looked at it the more waxed their enthusiasm, and a perfect pandemonium prevailed.

Punctually at half past five the teams appeared and it was quite some time before the referee's whistle could be heard to enable a start being made. Ajmere swept down from the bully-off and Boilean passed across well only to be pulled up for sticks, however. A series of free hits against the railway caused the ball to be worked down to their area where an exciting scramble took place in the goalmouth, the ball being cleared with difficulty. Brown nipped off and put Harbour in possession when the latter was in a good scoring position but Callaghan bowled that player over and a short corner was awarded. Nelson sent in a fine shot which was well stopped by O'Brien and then Martins dashed off with the ball. Beating Nelson, he slipped past Brown, but dropped his stick at the critical moment, and Mannings was able to clear. Again Martins came along and swinging to his left, he hooked the ball nicely into goal. Collie saved but was penalised for "carrying", the resultant corner coming to nothing. From the beginning of the game Christ Church had concentrated on a four half-backs game, Cox making the extra man, and this enabled them to hold the Ajmere forwards effectively. Chapman and Loveday were playing splendidly and their forwards were getting ample support.

A combined movement almost proved fruitful, for a good pass across the goalmouth found its way to Martins, who, however, knocked on when attempting to stop the ball. Cowton came through on his own but Nelson saved the situation by leaving him off the ball, and an abortive short corner followed.

THE ONLY GOAL.

Ajmere retaliated with a couple of dangerous attacks and Ernst was called upon for the first time. The goali miskicked and there were some anxious moments for the Christ Church supporters. Carey sent in a stiff one which found the net, but the whistle had been blown for sticks before this. A sudden raid by the Christ Church forwards saw Cowton slip through the defence and score the only goal of the match, Coolie having no chance to save. Jubbulpore had been playing well and up to this stage they had had the better of the game. There were still ten minutes of play left before the interval and Ajmere set out to wipe out the deficit. The "Three M's" plied their forwards well and the railwaymen, were literally buzzing round thin opponents' ring. The four half-backs and two backs, however, were doing their duty well and Ernst was not troubled further. Brown dribbled but O'Brien invariably stopped him and the ball returned to mid-field. A breakaway by the Jubulpore forwards was frustrated by Coolie who ran out and cleared with a hefty hit, the interval arriving soon after.

The second half began with some desultory midfield play, but after a few minutes Martins darted away with the ball and Coolie saved amidst applause. After another attack had been checked, Harbour, who had gone out to the left wing, streaked off with the ball. O'Brien deprived him of it on the edge of the circle and set his own forward line going, the Ajmere defence being sorely taxed for the next few minutes. Cowton was almost through on his own, but Coolie bowled him one and, the short corner proved unproductive. Ajmere were now improving and the play was, generally confined to their opponents' area. Frequent cases of off-side nullified several of their promising attempts while Callaghan and O'Brien were as safe as ever. A hard drive by Chapman put Carey out for a short time but he was soon up and about. A good movement by the Ajmere forwards saw the ball go out to Harbour who sent in a terrific rising shot which Ernst saved brilliantly, injuring his hand in so doing. The end was not far distant and Ajmere were attacking desperately. From a short corner S. Nelson shot hard and true but somehow the ball was deflected out of the goal and Christ Church negotiated the resulting corner safely.

There was only one team in it now and Christ Church were hard put to it to keep their charge intact. Cox took every opportunity to hit the ball out and there were one or two others who followed his creditable example. Ajmere were now at their best and they certainly deserved a goal. Harbour worked his way through the defence but Ernst managed to get to the ball and fell. Harbour tried again and the ball went rolling across the goal mouth a few inches from the line, eventually being cleared. It had been a miraculous escape. Ajmere continued to press to the end but without success and the final whistle found them unluckily losers by the only goal scored in the match. The better team had lost.

Before requesting Lady Jackson to present the trophies and medals Sir Reginald Spence briefly recapitulated the records of the two finalists and congratulated both teams on their excellent performance. Lady Jackson then presented the Aga Khan Cup to Gidney, the Captain of the Christ Church Old Boys, and the Smith Challenge Shield for the Runners-up to Mannings, the skipper of Ajmere. Cheers terminated the proceedings.

Christ Church Old Boys, Jubbulpore 1 goal
Ajmere . . . . . nil

CHRIST CHURCH OLD BOYS, JUBBULPORE:—Ernst; Callaghan and O'Brien; Chapman; Gidney and Loveday; Matcher, Milne; Cowtor; Martins and Cox.

AJMERE:—Collie; M. Brown and O. Nelson; Maxwell; Mannings and Meaney; Boilean; Brown; Harbour; S. Nelson and Carey.

Referees: Messrs. Rodrigues and Maloney.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Inform Service, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bom

MAY.

NEW YORK.

LONDON, April 7.

Previous Closing Rate	14.13
To-day's closing rate	14.15
Difference	Plus.02
To-day's closing Rate	14.05
Differene e	—08

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LONDON, April 7.

Previous Closing Rate	7.52
To-day's Opening Rate	7.55
Difference	Plus.03
To-day's Closing Rate	7.54
Difference	plus. 02
Broach-April May Expectation.	—280

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

LONDON, April 7.

Silver Ready Rs. 26|9: 3 annas lower.
Silver Forward Rs. 26|5: 3 annas lower.
Tone of Market: Steady.

MYSORE INDUSTRIAL BANK

PETITION FOR WINDING-UP

The petition filed by Mr. K. Narayana Swami Iyer to wind-up by Order of Court, the Mysore Industrial Bank Ld., Bangaltre (City) comes up for hearing before the District Judge, Bangalore, on the 16th May, 1927. Many share-holders have intimated their intention to put in their appearance either in person, or by Solicitor, to support the petition.

ALLEGED HOUSE BREAKING AND THEFT.

ACCUSEDS' STATEMENT LEADS TO MORE ARRESTS.

On a charge of house-breaking and theft of property valued at Rs. 900, Motilal Kanji and Keshavji Pragji were placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, the Police Prosecutor who conducted the prosecution stated that on February 8 last when Jamnadas Bhagwandas and his wife who had left their room in Withalwady after locking it returned in the afternoon the door was found broken open and the two accused were found emptying one of the cupboards in the room. Motibai the wife of Jamnadas raised an alarm and the accusel tried to run away with their loot but they were chased by a Pardeshi and the first accused was arrested. On a statement made by the latter, the second accused was also arrested after 8 days, on searching the second accused's room an iron jimmy a bunch of keys and several other articles were found. He was recognised by the police as an accused person on a case of house-breaking and theft who had escaped from the G.T. Hospital while he was kept there under treatment.

On the statement made by the two accused five to six other persons connected with several other cases of house-breaking and theft were arrested and a large property alleged to have been stolen was recovered.

After some evidence was recorded, further hearing was adjourned.

BANK RATE.

Bombay, April 7.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.—A.P.

AR'S COLLEGE COMMERCE

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY APRIL 8, 1927.

RUSHING TO THEIR DOOM.

If the Baldwin Government are really serious about getting through Parliament, with the help of the mechanical majority they command, their Trade Unions Bill which is the first visible legislative symbol of the Tory anxiety to crush the organising and political power of Labour when its forces are at its weakest, there is no doubt that they will be rushing to their doom. Very probably their intention is to tone down the drastic nature of the measure they have introduced, after the first storm of fury and indignation against it is over, and thus to appear to make large concessions to the "reasonable" criticism of men like Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Thomas. But it must be remembered that the official Labour group, however lukewarm their support to the use of the weapon of the general strike which finds favour with the rank and file of Labour, will not venture to embark upon the "reform" of Trade Unions until Labour comes back to power again. This is clear from Mr. MacDonald's denunciation of the Tory measure "as one of the most dangerous expressions of class war" that he has ever known. It is also evident that Mr. Thomas, Labour Imperialist that he is, will not be a party to the wrecking of the cause Labour has steadily pursued not only in Britain but in every country —the cause of the right of combination for political as well as economic purposes. He characterises Mr. Balwin's latest move to "reform" Trade Union legislation as the negation of the "efforts of those of us who had striven for industrial peace." There is every indication that a challenge will be given by the Labour as well as the Liberal Party in the House of Commons to the Baldwin Government to refer the question of restricting Labour's right of combination, to the verdict of the whole country and it will be difficult for Mr. Baldwin to refuse to take up the challenge.

At one stroke the Tory measure seeks to cripple the political power of the Trade Unions and curtail the rights of organisation and combination they possess, rights which they have won after a series of hard constitutional fights during the last century. As regards making the general strike illegal, opinions may differ, but the difference on this vexed point is so great amongst the highest jurists in Great Britain that no Government will be rash enough to make the organisation of a general strike a criminal offence unless it has previously taken the opinion of the whole electorate definitely upon this particular issue. As against the high authority of Sir John Simon, the eminent Liberal lawyer who thinks the general strike illegal, there is the great authority of Erskine who long ago in the famous case of Rex v. Cooper laid it down "that honestly and peacefully to advise the working classes to desist from working for the purpose of obtaining the charter was not in itself criminal." Organised Labour has won many a hard-fought battle since the days of the Chartists in the British law courts and has, through a series of notable legal decisions, strengthened its right to combine and to make a united effort to secure the removal of its grievances so long as such effort does not involve a "conspiracy against the State." We do not imagine that the good sense of the average voter in Britain has been so warped even during the present period when Capitalism has been able to win him over to its side that he will easily be led to agree that declaring a general strike is a "conspiracy against the State" and that the act is therefore "criminal."

The Baldwin Government will soon find that their great trouble is how to win over for their Fascist attack upon the rights of Labour the moderate elements in the Labour Party with whom Mr. Lloyd George and his friends find much in common. Apart from the Lansbury group who will, of course, offer the stoutest resistance to the measure, it is this combination of the Moderate Labour group in alliance with the Liberals which will succeed in utilising the measure as the "coup de grace" to Conservative rule in England for a long time to come if Mr. Baldwin allows himself to be led by the most extreme of his followers and insists on rushing the measure through Parliament. Mr. Tom Kennedy, the chief Labour Whip, recently affirmed that "he was prepared to give up the right to strike provided the employers would give up the right to lock out." This is the kind of argument that infuriates the Tory capitalists and makes them anxious to demolish for ever, if possible, the organising power of Labour. Their apologists in the Anglo-Indian Press would wish it to be believed that the Tory measure is "not an attack on Trade Unionism." It is only, the "Times of India" pleads, an "attempt to prevent the Trade Union organisation from infringing the common liberties of the people by using its power to coerce the Government of the day to interfere unwarrantably with the freedom of he King's lieges." One would like to ask who really are the King's lieges whose liberties are trampled upon by Trade Unionism? Are they not one per cent. of capitalist magnates, who resent any "interference" with their power to extract more work on starvation wages? The point is of particular interest in India, because we have in this country the example of Trade Union "legislation" on lines which the one per cent. of the "King's lieges" would greatly favour. The one thing they are afraid of is the political power organised Labour inevitably obtains, being 97 per cent. of the "King's lieges" who too have a feeling, and a very acute feeling, that their liberties must not be interfered with by the capitalist domination not only of industry but of the machinery of Government.

A TIMELY WARNING.

The rejection by the Bombay University Senate of Dr. Viegas's proposition that the University should in future not accept any endowments for scholarships etc. with communal or territorial limitations, does not augur happily for the growth of that feeling of national oneness, which every true Indian desires. The proposition was represented by its opponents as a vote of censure on the Senate itself for having in the past accepted such endowments; it was held up as a needless and impossible restraint on the freedom of action of the Senate for all time to come. And yet dispassionate consideration of its actual terms gives no occasion for any such alarmist interpretation. All that Dr. Viegas wanted the University Senate to uphold, all that he desired to be placed on the University records was that the principle of communal or territorial restrictions on the benefactions at the disposal of the alma mater should be disapproved The spokesmen of the backward communities made a fair case for such restrictions by pleading that without the aid of such encouragement, their communities, so badly in need of some incentive to modern education, would not march with the times; but Dr. J. J. Modi made a perfectly unanswerable retort by suggesting that if the true communal responsibilities were properly understood, there was nothing to prevent each community organising its own punchayets and anjumans for the administration of the communal endowments and charities. The fact that the several communities of this Presidency, and, for the matter of that, of this country, do not understand their true communal responsibilities, in a spirit in no way inconsistent with the demands of the national solidarity, is no reason for prostituting our truly national organisations like the Universities for making good the deficit of communal organisation.

The spirit of communalism, however, does not end here, nor does it always manifest itself in such innocuous forms as that with which the Senate had to deal the other day. We have heard of a movement whereby a minority community,—but one nowise insignificant in point of wealth and influence,—has chosen to take exception to the writings of a prominent Gujarati fiction-writer. The Jains in Gujarat have had a most interesting history with the Hindus of the same province; but we cannot imagine any level-headed Hindu or Jain desiring at this time of the day to revive some of the historical animosities which are best forgotten. Mr. Munshi's writings are purely fictional,—at least those taken exception to by the Jains, and the sacred principle of the liberty of thought and expression is much too securely established to be challenged without the gravest threats to our very existence. Especially is it unwise in this country to question such activities, to read into such writings meanings that cannot possibly be introduced into them with any sense of proportion; for, there is hardly a community in India but has its own internal difficulties of sacerdotal superstitions that cannot but be combated except with the help and co-operation of the intelligent members among other communities and the tendency of agitation like the one we refer to is to scare away such help even before it is thought of. It is absurd to imagine that because a particular character in a work of imagination is delineated as of a particularly sanguinary disposition, quite inconsistent with the duties of his cloth, the writer meant to cast an aspersion on the entire community living a thousand years after the date of the writing complained of. We trust the agitation we have referred to will, therefore, be nipped in the bud while it is yet time to save the feelings from being embittered to an irremediable extent, and personalities come to dominate the field to the exclusion of principles.

The dream of an India wholly free from communal sentiment of any kind seems, indeed, too good to be realised, at least in our life-time; but that is no reason why every endeavour should not be made to avoid straining the communal sentiment in such officious manner. Communities of the kind we have in India will and must endure; they will demand their rights which it will be impossible always to ignore; but if we would not have communal consciousness impede our national solidarity, the only way is to trust to the sense of honour of the several communities, to the growth of education which in the United States has made it the height of bad taste to refer on any public platform even of those people who boast of their cent per cent Americanism, to a man's community or origin either by way of reproach or by way of invidious distinction. If the principle of communal electorates is ever to be abolished in India, convention will have to take the place of legislative sanction for the rights of minorities, without which it would be impossible to evolve full national solidarity or to make any progress worth the name.

DEPLORABLE.

All citizens of Bombay will keenly deplore the scene that was enacted in the Corporation Hall yesterday. The question of the election of the President for this year is in dispute and we have no desire to deal with a matter which is 'sub judice'. What we are concerned with is to point out that the fact that the matter was 'sub judice' should have weighed with Dr. Batliwalla in not ignoring, as he did, the wishes of a large number of members who challenged the accuracy of the minutes of the meeting on the 1st instant. The signing of the minutes could well have been held in abeyance pending the decision of the Court in regard to the election of the President. The overwhelming majority of votes with which the adjournment motion was carried is a sufficient indication of the view which his colleagues took of Dr. Batliwalla's action—a view which will be shared by the citizens of Bombay.

ADVANCE INDIA.

THE IDEAL IN PRACTICE: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

(Contributed.)

II

Having defined the ideal, let us next consider how it is possible to accomplish it. And beginning with the Central Government, what does the ideal of a full self-governing India, on a par with the rest of the principal Dominions in the British Commonwealth of Nations, signify? The Central Government of India must remain; it must remain, not merely as a sort of a representative of the Indian nation 'vis-a-vis' the other members of the British Commonwealth or the League of Nations, but also as a definite positive, expression of the Indian nationhood, an exponent of the ideals of India towards working out the goal of humanity. A strong Central Government there must be, even at the cost of its strength and position being radically misunderstood; even if in the initial years of full self-government in this country, the Central Government takes up causes not consistent with the ideals of India, not in sympathy with the hopes of the best amongst Indians and of mankind. It is conceivable a strong Central Government, in a fully self-governing India not tied to the apron-strings of Dame Britannia and commanding the full confidence of the Indian people, may appear a trifle too aggressive, a shade too self-assertive. But what of that? All those who have their freedom newly wrought and worn, wear it a bit awkwardly at first; that must not disqualify them summarily for the right of wearing their liberty. The Government of India, in a full self-governing India pulsating with the quickened consciousness of new powers and new responsibilities may make demands for their place in the Council of Nations, for their rights regarding India's place in Asia if not in the world, which may sound extravagant to ears accustomed to regarding India as a mere appendix of Britain, a mere echo of Westminster. The full and proper recognition of the claims of India will be a matter of time,—though a certainty in course of time. Reasoning like this must not be suffered to cloud the main issue: We want a strong Central Government in India to maintain and consolidate our nationhood, without in any way infringing on our right to govern ourselves in our local affairs of all sorts. The Central Government will be a kind of link between the States and the provinces of India, a sort of a hyphen between the communities and the interests in India, a kind of mouthpiece of India regarding other members of the British Federation and of the League of Nations. The powers as well as the composition of the Government of India so conceived must be defined accordingly.

INDIANISATION—THE FIRST ESSENTIAL.

But the Government of India will never be a governing authority of Indians, unless it is itself Indianised. The next step forward would be the first step backward if the principle of Indianisation is given the go-by in any instance. It may be advisable to make haste slowly, but all the same we must make haste to accomplish Indianisation. Indianisation may may spell inefficiency, though I do not think so; still we must risk it, if only to get through the transition stage, the apprenticeship in the art of government, as quickly as possible. Mistakes under Indianisation may be as plentiful as now; we must regard them as the inevitable fee for apprenticeship, precautions being taken to see that the scope for such mistakes is reduced to the minimum; and the dimensions of such mistakes, if they ever do occur, are not disastrous. In giving effect to this ideal of Indianisation in the Government of India, exceptions may have to be admitted, if not in logical consistency, at least in practical statesmanship. The Governor-General—I cannot see him becoming suddenly browned into an Indian dignitary, Indian born and even Indian-bred. Granting the Viceroy will remain a non-Indian in the next stage of our political evolution, there is no reason why in the choice of the Viceroy the powers-that-be should not consult India. Even if we must retain a non-Indian Governor-General, let us at least adopt safeguards that he is not also anti-India and anti-Indians. His constitutional advisers, similarly, must be Indianised in complexion as well as convictions. Pleas of technical efficiency and sufficiency for this or that department might be urged against this suggestion; but the remedy of preserving technical efficiency to a degree the most confirmed efficiency-maniac can desire, is not simply to debar Indians from getting the experience of the posts that they must eventually fill. Rather doth it lie in furnishing to each Indian Minister in the Central Government with a council of advisers, on the model, let us say, of the British Admiralty or War Office, who would by their knowledge and experience make up for the lack of technical efficiency in the principal Minister of State in charge of that department. There seems to be no valid ground why even the "Jungi Lat Sahib", the Commander-in-Chief should not be Indianised forthwith, —at least in so far as the Commander-in-Chief at present is also our principal War Minister. If the Member in charge of the Indian Defence portfolio is an Indian, there is no reason why his technical advisers in regard to the matters of defence on land or on sea and in the air should not be non-Indians what time Indians with the requisite knowledge and experience are under training. There is not a department of Government which, on this plan, cannot be immediately Indianised in the sense given above; and without the full acceptance of the principle of Indianisation, with the possible exception mentioned above, real advance towards the goal of self-Government will be impossible.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT INDISPENSABLE.

There is no magic in Indianisation, except the magic of sympathy. More things are wrought by prayer, saith the poet, than we know of; in the art of governing mankind, more things are achieved by sympathy and fellow-feeling than it is possible to believe,—at least for those whose vested interests are at stake under the process. The quality of sympathy doth not drop like the gentle rain from heaven; it is innate, and cannot be induced by any amount of hectoring or lecturing. It is possible we might have unsympathetic Indians, as we have unsympathetic non-Indians. The poor, they say are always with us, and so are the unsympathetic. But if the quality of sympathy is intangible; and if we want something more concrete by way of a guarantee of better Government, (without forgetting that better is often the enemy of good) couple the principle of Indianisation with the simultaneous acceptance and enforcement of the principle of responsibility. Democracy is impossible in an Empire, even if we assume it to be advisable, except with the help of representative institutions and responsible ministers. The Government of India is today an unadulterated oligarchy, irresponsible in form, if not likewise in intent. The next step forward, if it is really a step in advance, must not omit the introduction of complete responsibility in the Central Government of India. The Ministers must be accountable for their public acts to the chosen representatives of the people. Democracy might not be reborn in this land full-fledged at the very start, as Minerva sprang full-armed from the head of Jupiter; but even if it takes some time to evolve the complete mechanism of a working democracy on the British pattern; even if we have to introduce modifications to suit our conditions of likely party-lines as also to conform to the very form of a federal as distinguished from a unitary constitution, we cannot begin too early with the postulate of responsibility. In the ordered march of progress, assumed to be the case in the outline, there may be reservations, at least during the transition stage, whereby the obligation of accountability to the Indian legislature might not drive the Ministers to wild-cat schemes of securing their personal popularity, even if at the risk of national credit or national safety. But these reservations, if accepted, will be self-confessed exceptions, which would drive home the overwhelming importance of the main principle more thoroughly than any merely verbal reiteration of the principle itself can achieve.

INDIAN PRINCE AS VICEROY.

In the next step forward, then, and so far as the Central Government is concerned, the two cardinal demands should be: Indianisation, and responsibility. This is not the place even to hint at the details which would give effect to this requirement. But we may notice one important point of detail that may have a serious bearing on the main principle. A suggestion has been put forward more than once in the past to the effect that a Royal Prince of England should be experimented with in the Viceroyalty of India. There are reasons why this suggestion would not prove universally acceptable; but would an amendment be utterly out of order to the effect that instead of a Royal Highness from England, we should experiment with an Indian Highness? After all, it would be too utterly novel or original; for two hundred and fifty years ago, Akbar made that experiment, —and very highly successfully! The Mughal Viceroys were Hindu Maharajas more often than not. Has the British regime been so entirely fatal to the qualities which make a good Viceroy, especially in a full responsible Government, and simply by way of an experiment, as to make it impossible to hope for success in such a venture under modern conditions? I do not think quite so libellously of the effects of the British regime in India. If a Lord Sinha can be a good Governor of Bihar and Orissa, why not a Maharaja of Mysore a good Viceroy of India?

Notes of the Day.

The Old Old Story.

The nauseating monotony with which Sir Austen Chamberlain repeats the old old story in which not only the Chinese Nationalists but even the Continental Powers can no longer have any faith, the story of British good intentions in regard to China, will only succeed in further exasperating the Cantonese Government against Great Britain. For demanding reparations for the Nanking "outrages" Britain finds it convenient to recognise the fact that there is a de facto Government in South China and she tries her level best to make the other Powers join in her protests against the treatment meted out to foreigners during the civil war raging in the vicinity of the Shanghai area. But what prevented Britain from recognising the Cantoff Government much earlier in the day and shaping her conduct in China in such a manner as to avoid the danger of becoming the most hated foreign Power in that country? Even now is it not the case that Britain is busy coquetting with the Peking Government with the hope of egging it on to fight against Soviet Russia?

Belgium's Example.

Sir Austen declares in his long statement in the House of Commons that the British "have no interest in China except to live on terms of peace and friendship with China." If the British are really so desirous of securing the friendship of the Chinese people why are they clamouring so insistently for the protection of their nationals with the annoying method of sending gunboats up the Yangtse which have the playful habit of bombarding undefended towns like Wanhsein and mowing down innocent Chinese with their guns? The divergence between British precept and practice is in marked contrast with the attitude of Belgium, the first European Power to forego all unequal rights and concessions in China at the earliest opportunity in the present struggle between the North and the South in that country. The latest issue of the "Europe Nouvelle" gives an illuminating account of how Belgium took this equitable step. It was solely due to the noble initiative of King Albert. He wrote a long letter to M. Vandervelde, the Belgian Foreign Minister, reviewing in exhaustive detail the course Belgium should pursue in regard to China. M. Vandervelde read it out before a Cabinet meeting not mentioning however who it was from. "Very good article, Vandervelde," said his colleagues, "send it to a socialist paper, say 'Le Peuple.'" "Gentlemen," replied the shrewd Vandervelde, "it is from His Majesty." And the King's wishes were translated into deed.

Buy Indian Stores.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber have done well to give a timely warning to Government for framing new rules regarding the purchase of stores in consultation with the representatives of the public. We are well aware how Government have always professed to give preference to Indian goods, in reply to questions in the Councils and the Assembly, and yet in practice they have framed such rules and regulations as have induced officers generally to place their orders with British manufacturers. As the Secretary of the Chamber has well pointed out "even if he (the officer) found the material in India, he was not always equipped with necessary staff to handle the purchase and the onus of proof that the material was suitable and not dearer remained on him." It is, therefore, clear that the officers should have very wide discretion vested in them if they are to give effective preference to Indian goods. And yet care must be taken to see that the discretion is not abused and corruption does not set in, in its wake. What is, therefore, needed is a set of new businesslike rules framed after full consultation with the representatives of Indian commerce and industry. Will Government be persuaded to depart from the hole and corner policy in this matter and frame their new rules of stores purchase in accordance with the legitimate demands of the Indian people?

Acharya Roy's Appeal.

The steady progress of the Bengal Technical Institute started twenty years ago and the rally of about a lakh of people on the foundation-day of the National Education Council at Jadhavpur may well serve as much-needed reminders of the immense potentialities of the movement of national education. The public will be very much gratified to learn from Dr. P. C. Ray, the president-founder of the Council, that the Institute maintains three main departments of mechanical, electrical and chemical engineering and that efforts are being made to open an agricultural branch. The Calcutta Corporation has also distinguished itself by making liberal grants in money and lands to this deserving institution and we have no doubt that the generous public will make an adequate response to the appeal made by the revered Acharya for necessary extensions of this invaluable institution. We also feel sure that young men not only of Bengal but all over India will deeply ponder over the earnest appeal that Acharya Ray has made to them to develop an indomitable spirit of self-reliance and such traits of character as will make them successful business and pioneers in new industrial ventures.

SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS?

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE SOVIET.

GERMAN PRESS SOUNDS NOTE OF ALARM.

FEAR OF CLASH WITH RUSSIA.

With the raid of the Soviet embassy's building by Chang-Tso-lins troops, the centre of gravity shifts from Hankow and Shanghai to Peking. It is alleged that boxes of bombs and automatic pistols were recovered during the search.

The Peking Foreign Minister has drafted a note of protest to the Soviet Charge d' Affaires accusing the Embassy of "sheltering criminal plotters and attempting to undermine the authority of established Government."

The latest untoward developments inChina have caused a stir in German official circles and newspapers for a clash between the Powers and the Soviet.

REPARATIONS FOR NANKING OUTRAGES.

LODNON, April 7.

Peking.—Changtsolin's headquarters state that the raid on Russian Embassy has produced overwhelming evidence that the Soviet is deeply involved in the plots to overthro law and order in North China. The Foreign Minister has drafted a protest to the Soviet Charge d'Affairs accusing the Embassy of sheltering criminal plotters and attempting to undermine the authority of the establishied Government. Severance of relations between Peking and Moscow is regarded in many quarters as probable. It transpires ttat it was Soviet military attach who tried to burn the documents which were alleged to reveal widespread plot. It is understood that over 200 automatic pictols were discovered during continued search.—Reuter.

RAID ON SOVIET EMBASSY.

MUNITIONS REMOVED: GIRL STUDENTS ARRESTED.

LONDON, April 6.

Peking.—Thousands of red flags, boxes of bombs, more munitions and seven carloads of propaganda leaflets were taken out of the Soviet Embassy buildings this afternoon in continuation of the morning's raid. The capital is agog with excitement and speculating on the possibility of repercussions on Moscow and Manchurian border though the raid was not made on the Embassy proper but adjoining buildings housing Dahlbank (Soviet Bank), the Chinese Eastern Railway offices and residences of minor Russian officials. Numerous arrests include agitator Litachao and three girl students.—Reuter.

ARRESTED PERSONS TO BE TRIED

LONDON, Apr. 6.

Peking.—Altogether twentytwo Russians and seventyfive Chinese have been arrested as a sequel to the raid on the embassy. In this connection it is pointed out that although technically the embassy proper was not entered and the Soviet flag was not uying over this building yesterday morning but over building which was raided, at is alleged that a quantity of Kuomintang uniforms and propaganda leaffets were seized. Changso-lin declared that arrested persons will be tried and treated according to their deserts adding "They are unpardonable troublemakers responsible for dissemination of Bolshevism and havoc wrought among people and nations".—Reuter.

JAPANESE PUT UP RSTONG DEFENCE.

PROGRESS OF BRITISH EVACUATION

LONDON, April 7.

Shanghai.—The latest wireless despatch from Hankow indicates that the Japanese are defending their Concession in a determined manner. No Chinese troops are permitted to trespass into the Concession territory. The Japanese landing party of 300 is already on the shore and this will be doubled when the Japanese cruiser "Tenryu" arrives there. General situation in the city is reported to be steadily becoming worse. Lawlessness is increasing and all Foreign residents are gradually departing. Russians and Germans are now hurriedly joining the general exodus. The Chinese population is uneasy. In accordance with the decision to evacuate completely up-river areas, the British gunboats, Consuls and the rest of the British communities in Chungking, Ichang, Changsha and Chenglin are being brought down to Hankow.—Reuter.

RIFT IN THE LUTE

LONDON, Apr. 6.

Shanghai.—Friction between Chian Kai Shek and the Communists has been increased by the former's suppressing provisinal Communist administration of Shanghai. Latest respatches from Hankow indicate the possibility of Chiang Kai Shek taking military action against Hankow extremists. His fourth army advanced into Honan and occupied Heng Chow-Fu which is regarded as a direct threat to Tang Seng-Chi, the chief Military supporter of the Communists.

Eleven men and six women missionaries who have no desire to depart are the only Britishers remaining at Kiukiang. Th British consul at Changsha has left to Hankow on warship.—Reuter.

STRAINED REL ATIONS WITH COMMUNISTS

LONDON, Apr. 6.

Shanghai—Chiang-Kai-Shek's action against Communists coupled with the declaration of martial law in native districts indicate an approach to the breaking point in the strained relatoins between Chaiang Kai-Shex and Hankow Communists, in which connection the vernacular papers publish the report that the Central Executive Committee has censured the Generalissimo for interfering diplomatic affairs and has ordered him leave Shanghai for Nanking forthwith.—Reuter.

BRITAIN STANDS FOR TREATY RIGHTS.

NOT PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE EXCEPT WITH STABLE GOVT.

LONDON, Apr. 6.

Sir Austen Chamberlain drew attention to the looting and outrages at Hankow, Nanking, Kiukiang, Ichang and elsewhere upon arrival of the Nationalist forces. He emphasises that British policy had not changed but the Nationalist Government must accept responsibility like other Governments and we were unable to continue negotiations until there existed in China authority which not only undertook to protect lives and property but was in a position to do so and exercised its power. Meanwhile Government was not prepared to let Britishers be hustled out of China and treated as though they had no right to that which was theirs by treaty right and as though lives of British were of no account to British Government.—Reuter.

CHAMBERLAIN'S HOPEFUL MOOD.

LONDON, Apr. 6.

In the House of Commons replying to the debate on China, initiated by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, Sir Austen Chamberlain said "all my indications are that at any rate Japan, United States and ourselves will probably be in agreement not merely to ask for reparations but also with regard to reparations which should be asked" for Nanking outrages. He expressed the opinion that it would be a day or two before these demands could be presented.—Reuter.

NEW INDIA HOUSE.

COLOSSAL WASTE OF MONEY.

LONDON, Apr. 6.

Work on the new India House next to Bush House at Aldwych will begin in summer. Sir Herbert Baker and Sir Atul Chatterjee are settling the final details. The design of the new building will not me dissimilar to that of Bush House and any jarring break of architecture will be avoided. The building will be six of eight storeys high and will accommodate three hundred persons. The cost is estimated at £ 300,000 Indian wood panelling will be used for internal decorations and Indian rugs and ornaments will contribute to the Indian atmosphere which will be the general aim.—Reuter.

NABHA APPLIES FOR PASSPORT

LIFE AND HONOUR NOT SECURE IN INDIA

INTENDS TO LEAVE COUNTRY FOR GOOD

DELHI, April 7.

After one complete year's waiting the Maharajah of Nabha has addressed a letter to the Government of India reminding the latter tf his Highness's letter of a year ago asking for a passport for him to leave this country practically for good. His Highness adds: Should the Gtvernment of India be unwilling to grant him the passport then general passports be granted at least to the Maharani Sahiba and the children to foreign lands. Apart from other considerations of health, travel and change his Highness urges in the later, the grant of passports to her Highness and children on the ground of seeking and securing for them the safety of their lives and personal honour which is in grave danger in this country.—Free Press.

TRAGEDY IN M. & S.M. TRAIN

ASSISTANT ENGINEER FOUND DEAD

MADRAS, April 7.

Mr. Krishna Menon, Assisant Engineer, M. & S. M. Railway, was found dead in his saloon at Bezwada station this morning. The police are investigating the case.—A. P.

MERE POLICEMAN'S WORK

SWARAJIST ROLE IN THE ASSEMBLY

MR. S. IYENGAR COUNTS ACHIEVEMENTS

MADRAS, April 7.

"Our work there was policeman' work," declared Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar at a public meeting describing the work of Congressmen in the Assembly. "Our work was to see the bureaucracy did not take away more of our rights," and "you cannot" he continued, "expect policemen to achieve swaraj for you. During the course of his speech he said the Congress this year had three achievements to its credit, viz, Labour organisation attempt, at Muslim unity on secular matters, and achievement of wider international scope. As for labour he rediculed the idea of English and Indian officials being nominated to represent labour. He said it was absurd. At the same time he wanted the people to realise that the Congress could not become altogether a labour organisation.

He next referred to the proposed joint electorates and claimed that the Congress to-day had greater support from the Mussalmans than either last year or the year before last. He was personally in favour of giving reforms to the Frontier Province but he had now made up his mind about Sind.

As for the international sphere of the Congress he referred to the Brussel's conference and exchange of telegrams with China and said Mr. Jawaharilal's report would be shortly published. He wound up his speech with an appeal for greater enthusiasm in Congress work.—Free Press.

RESERVATION ON POPULATION BASIS

M. P. C. C'S REPLY TO MUSLIM PROPOSALS

PLEA FOR A CONGRESS MINISTRY

POONA, April 7.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Commitee, makes the following statement to the press:—At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the M. P. C. C. held at Poona on the 3rd of April, 1327, two important resolutions one relating to Hindu-Muslim question, and the other relating to the constitution of the Congress and the work in the Councils proposed by Mr. N. C. Kelkar were adopted. The first resolution was to the following effect:—

MAXIMUM CONCESSION.

(1) The suggestion about joint electorates should be wholly acceptable. Without joint electorates it is impossible to establish political unity in the country. (2) The Mahomedans' demand that some seats should also be reserved for them in the election is likely to meet with general acceptance. It would be just to reserve seats in proportion to the number of Mahomedan electorates; but Mahomedans being in a minority, the Hindus should be liberal-minded enough to consent to the reservation on the population basis. But the Mahomedans should regard this concession as the maximum concession. If the population basis is accepted, the Mahomedans will have to sacrifice some seats awarded to them in accordance with the Lucknow Pact; but the Mahomedans must be prepared for such diminution. (3) This meeting is not agreeable to the proposal of separation of Sindh from the Bombay Presidency. At the same time, it thinks that there should be no objection to give Sindh its proper position when a formation of provinces on linguistic basis is undertaken throughout India.

WORK IN LEGISLATURES.

The second resolution runs as follows:—In resolution No. 5 of the Gauhati Congress which relates to work in the legislatures clauses (a) and (b) should be deleted. Clauses (c), (d), (e) and (f) may remain as they are. The Congress should not lay down any definite rules for the acceptance of Ministerships, but it should be left to the elected members in the Provinciall Councils to do what they like. It has been proved by the election to the Councils and subsequently by the fate of specific resolutions or the amendments moved by the Congress Party in the Councils that the electorates in the country are not in favour of making Ministries impossible in each province. Ministers have been formed and are so far working. The electorates have been brought into existence by the demand of the Congress placed before the Joint Parliamentary Committee in 1919. It is not for the Congress, therefore, to set up its mandate in conflict with their wishes, the original theory being that the electorates are to elect their representatives and try to expss and enforce their will in the Councils so far as they may be able to do so among the elected members. In most of the Provincial Councils members elected on a non-Congress ticket are in a majority. It is obvious therefore, that the electorates are not in favour of the restrictions placed by the Congress upon the formation of the ministries.

CONGRESS PARTY MINISTRY.

What must be a reasonable course to follow is that Ministreis should be allowed to be formed in the first instance. But as the Governor in each province has been found to follow the constitutional practice of seeking to form a Ministry in the province by inviting the numerically larger groups in the Councils to offer their nominees for taking up Ministerships, an attempt should be made to form in each province a Congress Party out of not only elected members but ever other members who may be willing to work the Councils in a national spirit and for the benefit of the country on the lines and in the spirit of clauses (c), (d), (e), (f) in the Gauhati Congress Resolution. Presumably a party so formed would be numerically larger than any other party in the Council, and will have therefore, opportunity to offer nominees calculated more than any other to work in the national spirit. It would of course be open to such a party to demand pledges or understandings from the nominees offered for acceptance of office after the ministries have commenced to work and function in the usual manner. It would soon be discovered whether the Mini-

(Continued on page 8.)

PANDEMONIUM IN CORPORATION.

ALL ABOUT ALLEGED CASTING VOTE.

ACCURACY OF MINUTES CHALLENGED.

DR. BATLIWALA'S ACTION CENSURED.

The first meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation after the presidential election which took place on Thursday was marked by feeling of tension and excitement owing to the minutes of the 1st April which a number of Councillors characterised as incorrect Confusion reigned supreme for an hour in the Corporation hall and the new president was on the horn of the dilemma in regard to the minutes whether he should sign the same or not. The president was heckled and ultimately when he announced his intention to sign the minutes he was literally showered with voices of "no, no" and " "shame, shame."

THE BONE OF CONTENTION.

The bone of contention was the minutes of the last meeting held on the 1st instant: The paragraph to which exception was taken ran as follows:

As both the candidates had secured an equal number of votes, the Chairman observed that he found it difficult to decide between the two candidates as both of them were connected with the Corporation for a number of years, and had rendered very useful services to the City. He therefore decided to draw lots and then give his casting vote. Lots were accordingly drawn and the Chairman gave his casting vote in favour of Dr. S. S. Batliwalla and declared him to be duly elected President of the Corporation for the year 1927-28.

The Councillors objected to the words "and the Chairman gave his casting vote in favour of Dr. S. S. Batliwalla and declared him to be duly elected president of the Corporation" as they contended that he never gave his casting vote at all but instead drew the lots and did not say after the lots were drawn that he gave his casting vote in favour of Dr. Batliwalla. Mr. R. M. Chinoy, the late president was not present at the meeting. Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, however, stated that both the Municipal Secretary and the late president, Mr. Chinoy had sworn affidavits to that effect but this had no effect on the House and he was replied with emphatic "No". "No" all round. The President signed the minutes and a motion of adjournment was moved by Mr. Jamnadas which was carried by an overwhelming majority. A Councillor, describing his experience to a representative of the "Chronicle" compared the scene to a fish market while another said he had never witnessed such a pandemonium before.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION CARRIED

Mr. L. R. Tairsee set the ball rolling after the president Dr. Batliwalla had signed the minutes of the 30th of March by opening the discussion on the fairness of the minutes of the proceedings of the 1st April when the President asked permission of the House to sign the same. Mr. Tairsee appealed to the President not to occupy the chair on the first item as he was indirectly concerned as one of the parties in a legal suit. He did not raise a point of order but only offered a suggestion. He appealed to the sense of duty of the president and also to the sense of grace especially as he was involved as a party to the suit.

The President also read a letter from Mr. L. R. Tairsee stating that he would raise a point of order in regard to the correctness of the minutes.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta requested the President to give his ruling on the point of order.

The President assured the House that nothing was further from his mind than to decide the question on its merits. He was enjoined by section 36 of the Municipal Act to do his duty which was that if the President was present he was bound to preside. There was no point of order raised against him personally but against the minutes of the past President. If the House, however, believed that he (President) was not competent to preside he left to their conscience. As far as he was concerned he was compelled to do his duty.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar pointed out a precedent in the time of the Hon. V. J. Patel as a President of the Corporation when a resolution of vote of censure was discussed in his presence.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta read a cutting from the report "Bombay Chronicle," and submitted that the President never said that he gave his casting vote The "Chronicle" report stated:

The President declared that in view of the past services of both the candidates he refused to give his casting vote in favour of either candidate and preferred to draw a lot. He therefore invited Mrs. Mackenzie to pick up a slip from the ballot box and amidst cheers it was announced that Dr. Batliwalla was elected to the chair. Dr. Batliwalla was then garlanded and occupied the chair with deafening cheers.

He also read a paragraph from the "Times of India" and said the Press representatives had years of experience in the Corporation Hall and had trained ears but they had not recorded anything stating that Mr. Chinoy gave his casting vote in favour of Dr. Batliwalla. He asked the Municipal Secretary to produce the original rough minutes before the House, especially as he personally did not hear the late President stating that he gave his casting vote.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarker supported Mr. Jamnadas and asked the Secretary to produce the rough minutes taken in the Council Hall.

President: They are with the Municip-

(Continued on page 8)

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

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ELECTION OF CORPORATION PRESIDENT.

SUIT IN HIGH COURT.

INTERIM INJUNCTION NOT GRANTED

Before the Chief Justice at the High Court, came up the rule issued against the Bombay Municipal Corporation and Dr. Batliwalla the newly elected President at he instance of Mr. J. B. Petit to set aside he election as invalid.

Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co. appeared for Mr. Petit.

The Advocate-General Mr. Kanga with Mr. B. J. Desai represented the defendants, the Municipal Corporation and Dr. Batliwalla.

Mr. Desai submitted that the election of the new President was duly conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Act. The main question to be decided was whether the chairman Mr. Chinoy had given his casting vote when both the candidates obtained equal number of votes resulting in a tie. On this point Counsel submitted that the casting vote was given in favour of Dr. Batliwalla, and he was prepared to prove it by calling witnesses. On the minor points raised by the plaintiff as to the validity of the second ballot. Mr. Desai contended that it was in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Act which provided that when there were more than two candidates, votes were to be taken in respect of all the candidates and the one who got the least was to be eliminated. This procedure was to be continued until there were only two candidates left in the field. The candidate who got the majority of votes in the last ballot was then to be declared elected.

The Chief Justice: What about the casting vote?

Mr. Desai: The casting vote does not come in in this process of elimination.

In the present case, continued Counsel, there was a tie at the final ballot, and the president gave his casting vote to the second defendant, Dr. Batliwalla.

His Lordship remarked that it was regrettable that the internal affairs of the Corporation should have been brought before the court without that body having attempted to settle it by itself. If the parties were to call witnesses it would take up considerable time, and the end of the term being crowded with business, the case would have to be heard in the vacation.

Mr. Desai said that his clients were willing to have the case heard in May or June. The Court, however, did not agree to this suggestion.

His Lordship then directed that the defendants should file their written statements by Monday next. The hearing was postponed to Tuesday.

His Lordship refused to grant an interim injunction.

As regards the suggestion made to the Court that the Corporation might have to consider before next Tuesday the minutes of the meeting in question, his Lordship declined to interfere in any way with the proceedings of the Corporation. In his opinion it would not be contempt of Court if they proceeded to carry out their ordinary proceedings in the ordinary way, quite irrespective of this law suit. As regards the future disposal of this suit, it would seem clear that evidence will be necessary. As to when that evidence can be taken, it is rather difficult to say, particularly as to-day a threat has been given that a large number of witnesses may be called. Possibly one solution may be to have the trial fixed for some date during the vacation while Mr. Justice Blackwell is sitting as the vacation judge. Perhaps by that time the tempers of the parties may be cooled. This, however, is merely a suggestion. It will be for the learned judge to whom this motion is assigned to make such order as he thinks fit in respect of it.'''

PANDEMONIUM IN CORPORATION

(Continued from page 7)

al solicitors.

SIR P. C. SETHNA'S STATEMENT.

Sir P. C. Sethna narrating his own experience said he congratulated Mr. Chinoy on exercising his common sense in an uncommon degree as he was in a very difficult position. Seeing the tie between the two candidates. But after the lot was cast Mr. Chinoy declared Dr. Batliwalla elected as President.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee at this again protested against the inaccuracy of the minutes since Mrs. Mackenzie's name was not mentioned that the chairman had invoked outside agency in casting the lot.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy asked if the President would ask the Municipal Secretary if the late President used the words ascribed to him, that he gave his casting vote in favour of Dr. Batliwalla.

President: The Municipal Secretary says so.

Here the President was greeted with tremendous shouts of "No, no."

Mr. Bomon Behram suggested that the signing of the minutes be held over pendpending the decision of the High Court.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar here produced "Jame Jamshed" and asked Sir P. C. Sethna to read before the House its report regarding the presidential election which substantially supported the report of the "Chronicle" and again there was a peal of laughter.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar: We have to look what was at the back of the mind of Mr. Chinoy.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: We want to know what was on his lips. (Laughter.)

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim deprecated the tendency of the House in casting a doubt on the motives of the late President.

The President: The case has gone to the Court and justice will be done there. In order to go through the business you will permit me to sign the minutes.

Shouts of: "No, no."

Mr. Tairsee (to the President): Now you will see why I requested you not to occupy the chair. (Laughter.)

Mr. B. N. Gamadia suggested holding over the signing of the minutes as the matter had gone to the Court.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia at this stage quoted Section 18 of the Municipal Act which empowered the President to sign the amended minutes.

Mr. B. T. Desai and Mr. B. N. Motiwalla also protested against the inaccuracy of the minutes.

HEARD HIM SAYING.

Dr. Javle said he was present near the late President and heard him saying that he gave his casting vote to Dr. Batliwalla after the lots were drawn.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla: It is absolutely false.

Dr. Javle challenged Mr. Motiwalla to repeat what he said and Mr. Motiwalla said it was an incorrect statement.

Mr. M. A. Khan said no one protested against the drawing of the lots on the 1st of April and when Dr. Batliwalla was duly elected he was received with overwhelming cheers and congratulations and he was surprised to see that day the House disagreeing with their Secretary and the past President which amounted to disgracing them. He appealed to the House to disabuse their minds of personal feelings.

Mr. E. R. Heerjeebehedin also appealed to the President to put off the signing of the minutes till the case in the High Court was decided.

The President, giving his ruling, said that Mr. Chinoy their past President, had sworn an affidavit supporting the minutes. He, therefore, ruled that the minutes were substantially correct. Those who disagreed, he said, would have ample time to go to the Court and decide the matter. He, therefore, signed the minutes.

There were shouts of "shame shame" and Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta rising amidst din of protests said that was not the sense of the meeting.

President (to the Councillors): It is a matter of regret that you are so much excited.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

Mr. Tairsee: We will adjourn the House.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: I move the adjournment of the House. My reason is that you have not taken the sense of the House as you are bound to do under rule 38.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey seconded the motion which being put to the vote was declared carried by 32 votes against 29. A poll was demanded and the result was 46 voted for the motion and 27 against and the President adjourned the House till Monday next.

Mr. Meyer Nissim and Dr. A. F. Henriques abstained from voting.

THE DIVISION LIST.

The following is the Division List:

AYES.

The following Councillors voted for the motion of adjournment: (1) Mr. A. T. Janai; (2) Dr. Merchant; (3) Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhlay; (4) Mr. B. T. Desai; (5) Mr. B. N. Motiwalla; (6) Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim! (7) Sir Dinshaw Petit; (8) Mr. D. G. Khairaz; (9) Mr. D. G. Dalvi; (10) Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehedin (11) Mr. G. K. Borde; (12) Mr. G. B. Nare; (13) Dr. G. V. Deshmukh; (14) Mr. Poonawalla; (15) Mr. H. A. Laljee; (16) Mr. H. M. Chowna; (17) Mr. B. G. Horniman; (18) Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas; (19) Mr. Jafferbhoy Lalljee; (20) Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta; (21) Mr. J. B. Boman Behram; (22) Mr. J. B. Petit; (23) Mr. Pothan Joseph; (24) Mr. Kanji K. Master; (25) Mr. Karmali Ibrahim; (26) Dr. K. E. Dadanchanji; (27) Mr. K. Parekh; (28) Mr. K. M. Ramji, (29) Mr. L. R. Tairsee; (30) Rao Sahib Manaji Rajuji; (31) Dr. M. F. Bisni; (32) Khan Bahadur Kurtay; (33) Mr. M. M. Desai; (34) Mr. G. B. Shahshrubudhe; (35) Dr. P. N. Meishri; (36) Mr. R. K. Vaidya; (37) Mr. R. C. Gole; (38) Mr. R. M. Bhaj; (39) Mr. S. L. Silam; (40) Mr. S. A. Mantri; (41) Mr. Pupala; (42) Mr. Shivdas Chapsey; (43) Mr. S. K. Bole; (44) Mr. Virchand Shah; (45) Mr. Y. G. Pandit and (46) Dr. J. V. Vora.

NOES.

(1) Mr. A. Dimtimkar; (2) Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot; (3) Mr. B. N. Gamadia; (4) Mr. B. G. Parelkar; (5) Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy; (6) Mr. H. J. Davis; (7) Dr. D. B. Master; (8) Mr. Fazal Ibrahim; (9) Mr. W. H. Hammond; (10) Mr. H. M. Rahimtulla; (11) Mr. H. P. Mody; (12) Dr. J. N. Choksey; (13) Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas; (14) Dr. Bulsara; (15) Mr. M. R. Dabholkar; (16) Mrs. A. Mackenzie; (17) Mr. M. A. Khan; (18) Dr. M. C. Javle; (19) Dr. E. M. Moses; (20) Mr. Nanabhay Luxmon; (21) Mr. N. M. Dumasia; (22) Hon. Sir P. C. Sethna; (23) Dr. R. M. Mistry; (24) Mr. S. K. Barodawalla; (25) Dr. S. P. Mehta; (26) Sir V. A. Dabholkar and (27) Mr. V. N. Chandavarker.

CALCUTTA DACOITY INVESTIGATION.

POLICE RAID HOUSES AND ARREST. 6 MEN.

CALCUTTA, April 7.

The C. I. D. police raided several houses in Ramjan Lane, Ahiritola, Jorasanko and Bartollah in connection with the armed dacoity committed recently in Paturi, Southern suburb of Calcutta and arrested six persons including a Bengali and recovered a portion of property. It will be remembered about a dozen dacoits armed with daggers mons and crackers raided the house of a wealthy merchant and decamped after torturing the inmates with cash and jewellery worth about Rs. 10,000.—Free Press.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN BENGAL

INADEQUATE TO MEET MOFUSSIL DEMAND

CALCUTTA, April 7.

The increasing popularity of medical education in Bengal and the inability of the medical colleges and schools to accommodate even a fraction of the candidates applying for admission, are commented upon in the Government resolution on the reports on the working of the hospitals and dispensaries in Bengal. During the three years from 1923 to 1925, medical schools are contemplated to be opened at five more places in addition to one already started at Mymensingh. New dispensaries were established in mofussil at the average of 58 per year as against 31 in previous three years. The number of cases diagonised, Kala Azar, was in the increase and more than a quarter and a lace of cases were treated in 1925 as against 11,000 in the year 1922.—Free Press.

BREEZE IN MADRAS HIGH COURT.

CROWN PROSECUTOR'S PROTEST AGAINST JUDGE'S REMARKS

MADRAS, April 7.

In the Triplicane infanticide case in which judgment was pronounced acquitting the accused yesterday, an interesting altercation occurred between the Crown Prosecutor and the presiding Judge. In his address to the jury the Crown Prosecutor went on to say that the offence committed on the helpless and innocent child was abominable.

The Judge: "You are trying to inflame the jury. I consider this unprofessional."

The Crown Prosecutor: "I protest against the expression 'unprofessional' my Lord. Lord Birkenhead and Lord Reading have addressed juries in that manner."

The Judge: "I will consider the point when I have Lord Birkenhead or Lord Reading before me."

The Prosecutor: "In my professional experience ranging over a long period thiss is the first time that I am said to be unprofessional. Everybody knows that I have been discharging my duties without any support or favouritism. Again I protest against the expression."

The Judge: "Very well."

The Crown Prosecutor then resumed his address.—Free Press.

"ORGANISE THE MASSES"

MR. SAKLATVALA'S CURE FOR MISRULE

On behalf of the Marwari Youngmens Association, an address was given to Mr. S. Saklatvala, M.P., in Heera Bag on Wednesday. The hall was full to its utmost capacity. Among those present from outside were Mr. Janki Prasad Begerhotta, Prof. Spratt, Dr. Kalyandas Desai presided. Sut Vijey Singh Mohta read the address in Hindi in which Mr Saklatvala's attention was drawn towards the miserable conditions obtaining in the Indian States.

Mr. Saklatvala in reply, suggested strong organisations of the down-trodden classes in every State and he said it was the only remedy to stop the irresponsible rule in the Indian States. A purse was also then presented to Mr. Saklatvala for the working of the workers and peasants party of Bombay which has only recently been started by him at Bombay.

CONGRESS POLITICS IN BENGAL

MR. SEN GUPTA REFUSES TO PRESIDE OVER CONFERENCE

CALCUTTA, April 7.

By the refusal of Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta to accept the Presidentship of the coming Provincial Conference at Maju during the Easter, the Congress politics in Bengal has become more complicated. Mr. Sen Gupta, in the course of his resignation letter stated, having regard to two sets of office bearers and delegates, each claiming admission to the Conference and control of deliberations, he suggested postponement until a better atmosphere was created.—Free Press.

RESERVATION ON POPULATION BASIS.

(Continued From page 7.)

ters are behaving in a manner calculated to secure the object of the party and if the Ministers are found to be on the right lines generally and to help the Councils in carrying out its will, then the Ministers would naturally be supported in their measures if these be found supportable on merits. If, however, the Ministers are found to be administering their departments in a spirit contrary to that of the above mentioned classes of the Gauhati Congress resolution, then they should be asked to redeem their pledges and undertakings or to resign if they are not prepared to do so. In case the Ministers do not resign, under the above mentioned circumstances, the party should defeat or even pass a vote of censure on the Ministers concerned, and further take the opportunity at the next budget to cut down their salaries and thus remove them. Ministers who are enabled to take office with the approval and support of such a Congress Party will always be found better than any other Ministers who only rely upon communal vote or Government support. The point is that the Congress Party should take advantage of the constitutional practice resorted to by the Governor of calling upon the numerically larger groups to nominate the candidature for Ministerships, and give their nominees a chance for enforcing the will of the electorates. Unless this is done, Ministries will always go to people unamenable to popular opinion or not bound by any pledges or understandings.

PLEA FOR DECENTRALISATION.

The reason for adopting this course is just the counterpart of the reason for which the Congress tries to capture the elective seats in the Councils namely that it is much better in any case to prevent places of power and privilege from being capured by undesirable men. A vacuum cannot and ought not to be allowed to exist and should be filled by the better sort of men as far as possible. The Congress should be prepared to decentralise her work. So much of the national work as can be done through the Councils should be left to the Councils. But there is an amount of nation work that cannot be done through the Councils under the present Government of India Act or even in the impending amendment of the same. For example, relations with Native States, foreign affairs, army and navy, the administration of higher civil services, the Secretary of the State and his powers, fiscal and financial autonomy, Asiatic Federation, etc., etc. The Congress should reserve her time and energy for the other transcendental matters. There is enough work for the Congress in this respect and much less scope for friction or difference of opinion between the different sections of the Indian opinion.

THE ROLE OF CONGRESS.

Further, the Congress should aspire to act not as propagandist for one particular view of national salvation much less for any particular interests in the country. She should be like a League of Nations or an international body taking upon herself the duty and the responsibility of reconciling as far as possible the growing conflict of different interests in India. The Congress should be in itself or should establish an arbitration board for this special purpose. The Congress will retain the respect and love of the Indian people, as a whole, only if she puts herself on that higher plane. The present restrictions about Congress members on account of khaddar dress, etc., should be removed, if the Congress should be really an All-India and thoroughly representative body. Also the constitution should be so framed that a part from the representatives of local electors elected members of the diffrent legislatures in India should have a place in the Congress automatically as a matter of right by reason of their election to the Council according to some scheme of representation.—A.P.

GAUHATI CONGRESS RESOLUTION

The following is the text of the Gauhati Congress resolution, clauses a and b of which are proposed to be deleted by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee:

(2) This Congress reiterates its resolve that the General policy of congressmen in the Assembly and the various Councils shall be one of self-reliance in all activities, which can make for the healthy growth of the nation and of determined resistance, to every activity, Governmental or otherwise that may impede the nation's progress towards Swaraj, and in particular, congressmen in the Legislatures shall (a) refuse to accept Ministerships or other offices in the gift of Government and oppose the formation of a Ministry by other parties, until, in the opinion of the Congress or the All-India Congress Committee, a satisfactory response is made by Government to the national demand, (b) subject to clause (d) refuses supplies and throw out budgets until such response is made by Government or unless or otherwise directed, by the All-India Working Committee, (c) throw out all proposals for legislative enactments by which the bureaucracy proposes to consolidate its powers, (d) move resolutions and introduce and support measures and bills which are necessary for the healthy growth of national life and the advancement of the economic, agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country, and for the protection of the freedom of person, speech, association and of the press, (e) take steps to improve the condition of agricultural tenants by introducing and supporting measures to secure fixity of tenure and other advantages with a view to ensure a speedy amelioration of the condition of the tenants, and (f) generally, protect the rights of labour, agricultural and industrial, and adjust on an equitable basis the relations between landlords and tenants, capitalists and workmen.

KOLHAPUR "CUP DAY"

DAVISON'S KILALOO WINS MAHARAJA'S CUP

BAD DAY FOR FAVOURITES

KOLHAPUR, April 7.

Being Cup Day His Highness the Maharajah of Kolhapur arrived in state for this afternoon's races. In four out of the six events, favourites got hammered. The cup event witnessed interesting race bewtenn Kilaloo and San Fay, the former as a result of good polishing claiming superiority by a length and quarter. Benares (from His Highness Maharajah of Kolhapur's stables dead-heating with Sir Jahan in Shirol Plate Div. 2) marked not only the advent of His Highness success at this meet but also shows to the racing world the mettle of the animal, despite none too finishing pose of the jockey. Monsoon's win in Gargoti Plate will go down to posterity as something of first class riding and Thompson's successful Jock deserves all praise.

BHAWANI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.

Handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

Nawab Mir Mahdi Ali Khan Bahadur's LONGLEAP, 8|7, Thompson 1

Eleanor Lady Toorington's BENGAL, 9|1, Burn 2

R. Bence's MARTIN'S PRODIGY, 8|0, M. Hoyt 3

H. H. The Maharajah of Kolhapur's ARROWY, 8|5, Stokes 4

Also ran: Wildflower 8-10.

Betting: 6 to 4 Bengal, 5 to 2 Wild Flower, 2 Longleap, 4 Martin's Prodigy and 6 Arrowy.

Won by 2 lengths, three lengths, 2 lengths

Time: 1 min. 16 4|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 8|8 fo win, Rs. 3|8 and Rs. 3|4 for places.

Winner trained by T. Harrison.

SHIROL PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.

Handicap for Arabs in Class II such as have not won the race value of Rs. 2000 or over since 31st March 1925.

E. H. Guzala's GHAZUWAN, 8|9, C. Hoyt 1

Messrs. Fatha and M. B. Watcha's RED LIPS, 7|12, Hill 2

S. B. Contractor's FEROZESHAH, 7|11, (carr. 7|12) Burn 3

H. Kadam's MAHIR, 7|4, (carr.) 7|9), Thompson 4

Also ran: Rose Royal 9|0, Marshal Petain 8|13, Gaffi 8|2, Hawad 7|6, Mijbas 7|4 and Afreed 6|13 (carr. 7|1).

Betting: 6 to 4 on Ghawan, 4 Marshall Petain, 5 Hawad, 6 Gaffi, Rose Royal and Mahir and longer odds rest.

Won by 1 length, 1|2 length, 1-1|2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 24 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 3|8 for win, Rs. 2|8, Rs. 6|8 and Rs. 4|8 for places.

Winner trained by Rashid Swedani.

SIHROL PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.

Handicap for Arabs in Class II, such as have not won race value Rs. 2000 or over since 31st March 1925 and all Arabs in Class III.

H. H. The Maharajah of Kolhapur's BENARES, 8|3, Stokes 1*

E. F. Hardy's SIR JAHAN, 8|0, Hill .. 1*

K. K. Mukammal's HAMOND, 9|0, C. Hoyt 3

H. Kadam's WOOD APPLE, 8|8, S. Black 4

*Dead heat.

Also ran: One Pie 9|0, Violence 8|6, Gatia 7|13, Vershan 7|9.

Betting: 6 to 4 Hamond and Wood Apple, 4 One Pie, Benares, Gatia and Vershan and 6 the rest.

Won by dead heat, neck, 1 length.

Time: 1 min. 25 secs.

Tote paid Benares Rs. 46|8, Sir Jahan Rs. 11|8 (dead heat), Benares Rs. 8|8, Sir Jahan Rs. 5|4 and Hamond. Rs. 3|8 for places.

Winners trained by Jadhav and Hardy.

SHIVA ARANYA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.

Handicap for Arabs in Class III landed on or since 1st July 1926, direct from Country of foaling.

A. R. Talib's WHITE CROSS, 8|8, C. Hoyt. 1

Major H. Witton's KOKO, 8|7, S. Black .. 2

H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur's REALITY, 7|10, Stokes 3

M. M. Talib's TAJIMULK, 8|8, Harrison 4

Also ran: Kaka 9|0, Afghan 8|4, Shadhan 8|2, Joseph 8|2, Sayd 7|10, and Reality 7|10.

Betting: 3 to 2 Shadhan, 3 Koko, 4 Tajilmulk and White Cross, 6 Sayid, 7 Reality and longer odds the rest.

Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths, short head.

Time: 1 min. 56 3|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 14 for win, Rs. 4|4, Rs. 4|12, and Rs. 4|8 for places.

Winner trained by Syad Fatah.

MAHARAJAH CUP PLATE.—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Cup value Rs. 750, presented by His Highness Lt.-Col. Chhatrapatti Maharajah of Kolhapur G.C.I.E., Winner Cup and Rs. 2500, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300.

Handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

R. B. Davison's KILALOO, 7|12, Burn 1

Nawab Mir Mahdi Alikhan Bahadur's SAN FAY, 7|0, Ashwood 2

C. N. Wadia's SWANSHOT 8|0, S. Black .. 3

R. Benci's PECULIAR, 8|0, M. Hoyt .. 4

Also ran: Herietta 9|6, and Ethelwald 6|12.

Betting: 7 Kilaloo, 2 Swanshot, 5 Peculiar, San Fay and Ethelwald and 7 Henrietta.

Won by 1-1|4 lengths, 6 lengths, 5 lengths.

Time: 2 mins. 9 3|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 3|12 for win, Rs. 3 and Rs. 5|4 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

GARGOTI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.

Handicap for Arabs in Class III.

A. R. J. Talib's MONSOON, 8|4, Thompson. 1

Ayub Asad's GLADEYE, 8|1, Howell .. 2

Kiloo's VARI, 7|8 (carr. 7|11) Burn 3

H. H. The Maharajah of Kolhapur's MABROOK, 8|3, Bhimrao 4

Also ran: Hoojad 8|4, Cheerio 9|3, Nayim 8|10, Terrior 8|7, Rokis 8|3, Failasauf 7|9, Ausuf 7|9, Ghali 7|7, Hirachand 7|4, (carr.) 7|5), and Josimos 6|13 (carr. 6|14).

Betting: 3 CCheerio, 5 Monsoon and Hoofaz, 6 Vari, 7 Failasauf, Terror and longer odds the rest.

Won by 1|2 length, 1 length 1 length.

Time: 1 min. 54 1|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 11 for win, Rs. 3|8, Rs. 9|4 and Rs. 3|4 for places.

Winner trained by Rashid Sivadani.

FRESH DISCOVERY IN EGYPTIAN PYRAMIDS.

MARVELS OF MARBLE STAIRCASE

LONDON, April 7.

Cairo.—"Superstructure once cased in fine white limestone with rounded top and great walled pit below, whence the stairway leads under rock to limestone lined passages leading to a small chamber, which is merely to deceive anyone trying to force entrance while the real entrance is reached by an obscure tunnel in rock itself." Thus the third dynasty tomb is described in the official communique. It adds that certain names have been deciphered and figures identified. Underground storerooms and the altar used in sun worship, have been discovered. A further communique describes the Vienna Academy's work on the Pyramids at Ghiza and discovery of many fourth dynasty tombs, one showing evident marriage de convenance of highborn but impoverished Princess Sentites with rich but repulsive dwarf Senab.—Reuter's Special.

PT. MALAVIYA'S PLEA FOR SPINNING

HARDWAR, April 7.

Speaking at a meeting held under the auspices of the Khadi Exhibition here, Pandit Malaviya exhorted the audience to make the spinning wheel part of their religion, and said that Swaraj was impossible until foreign cloth was completely boycotted.—A. P.

"EXPENSIVE AND UNRELIABLE TOY".

NAVAL OFFICER ON INDIAN NAVY.

LONDON, April 7.

Retired Naval Captain W. P. Koe in a letter to "Morning Post" says that the terms of the Royal Inian Navy Bill are appropriate to business dealing between the Imperial Government and Government of India but display singular misconception of both strategy and functions of the British Navy as they appear to envisage occasions when the latter is not "employed in defence of India" so that Indian naval units placed at the Admiralty's disposal might be supposed to be withdrawn from this duty. Commander Koe points out that the British Navy as a whole has always "defended India" as every part of the Empire. It defended India at Jutland and Falklands as much as it defended the United Kingdom. He declares if the Indian Navy is not at the Admiralty's disposal as a matter of course, its value for defence of India will be nil and Indian taxpayer will have the dubious pleasure of paying for expensive but quite unreliable toy.—Reuter's Special.

WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND POWERS

LONDON Apr. 6.

Berlin.—News has created fair in official circles which disbelieve that German Minister consented to raid. Newspapers foresee serious complications. "Vorwarets" speaks with alarm of danger of war between Russia and Powers and demands that League of Nations should take action to prevent "irreparable disaster".—Reuter.

REVISION OF ASSESSMENT.

WOES OF DEOGAD TALUKA AGRICULTURISTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The undersigned, on behalf of the poor agriculturists of Deogad Taluka in Ratnagiri District, requests the favour of your kindly inserting the following few lines concerning the immediate difficulties of the agriculturists here, in your highly esteemed columns at an early date and further their cause. The question of Revision Settlement is under consideration in Government circles and orders are likely to be issued very soon; this letter, therefore, I hope, will find place in your next issue.

It is a well-known fact that in the Presidency of Bombay, Ratnagiri is the most rugged, barren and poorest district; and Deogad Taluka stands first in all these prominent qualities. With all this the agriculturist here has long been suffering under the pressure of exorbitant revenue. The Angrias and the Peshwas did their best to extort, as much as they could from the poor tax-payer. The history of the pre-British rule given by Mr. Stewart, the Settlement Commissioner, on page 32|33 Rajapure Settlement Report and by Mr. Achut Bhasker Desai, Assistant Commissioner, S.D., in his note on Deogad Settlement Report page 40 to 45, leaves no room for doubt to think that the revenue then collected was unduly high. In 1820 when the British Government assumed control of the district, they had recourse to the only standard within their reach which they found on the Poona Daftar. Till 1891-92 when the orginal survey of the Taluka was made, the revenue collected by the British authorities was the same as they found in the last year of the indigenous rule.

The revenue was admittedly very high and in the original settlement it was nearly doubled on the ground that the Taluka was under-assessed! As for myself, I see no ground for this inference. The lands of this Taluka are decidedly poor and barren. The "Bombay Gazette" has very exhaustively treated this subject; but, in the survey operation of 1891-92 they are shown to be superior to those of the other corresponding Talukas only by a faulty and intentional classification! Sir, how and why this was attempted, I shall try to treat in my next letter, but suffice it to say that, when the clamour of this abnormal increase was at its highest pitch and village after village was given up by the managing Khots, the then district local authorities had to bring this fact clearly to the notice of the Government and consequently they had to reduce the rates of some villages. Thus for the last hundred years of the British rule the poor agriculturist here is labouring under this defective settlement. Now on this very imperfect settlement taking it as the basis of the new revision, the Government are going to introduce the new revised rates!

The Settlement procedure which the Government ought to have followed is not observed in the present Revision. About the month of August 1920 Mr. Deshapande S. S. was appointed Assistant Settlement Officer to submit proposals of revision survey of Deogad and Rajapure Talukas. His proposals were rejected by Government and Mr. Vaidya S. B. was appointed on the same duty afterwards. He submitted his proposals recommending an average increase of 22.63 per cent. and a preliminary notice was issued in December 1923 inviting objections to the proposed rates.

The Government at the instance of the local revenue officers increased the proposed rates 33 per cent. According to the settlement procedure laid down in G. R. 6141|7|9|1908 they ought to have published a fresh notification and again objections ought to have been invited, to the increased rates. This was not done and the increasd rates were sanctioned and the Government issued a second notification on 15th July 1926 of the introduction of the revised rates under Section 103 L.R. Code. In this second notification no objections were called for; it was something like a final proclamation.

But, about a week after, probably discovering this mistake of issuing a preliminary notice, they issued a notice on 24th July 1926 as required by G. R. 6141|7|9|1909 and invited objections to the increased rates. We have duly submitted our objections and now to our great astonishment, it is heard, that on the basis of the second notification of the 15th July 1926 the Government are going to collect the revised rates without giving them fresh sanction and a second notification ordering the introduction of them as required by Section 103 L.R. Code.

One naturally fails to understand the reason of this precipitate and arbitrary haste. Would it not be more proper and just for the Governmen who are so keen for the progress of the poor agriculturists to act up according to their promises which they have made from time to time in their Resolutions? Can they rely upon their previous sanction and introduction of 15th July 1926 which has become invalid by the notification of 24th July 1926? Will Government take into consideration the above point and relieve the poor agriculturist from the impending difficulty temporarily at least by suspending the operation of the revised rates till they give fresh notification as required by Section 103 L.R. Code?

In conclusion, Sir, I wish to draw attention of the authorities to the following irregularities occurring in the matter, which may not be intentional, but which for all that, entail hardships on us. They are as follows:—

1. The rates, suggested by two responsible officers specially appointed by the Government to submit proposals of revision, were arbitrarily set aside.

2. If the Government rely upon the notification of 15th July 1926 as the final notification it follows that no opportunity is given to the poor tax-payer to place his complaints before the proper authorities.

3. A year of grace which ought to be given as of right, is dispensed with by publishing the notification in the last week of the year.

4. The necessary papers were not ready (and are not perhaps ready till now) when the instalmest fell due and the tax-payer is not yet informed what sum is demanded from him.

5. Especially in Khoti villages in which securities are taken from managing Khots, the securities are taken on old scale, the new scale not being ready then. Are Government now authorised to demand greater sums from the sureties?

6. In many Khoti villages the tenants are to pay to the Khot a fixed multiple of the assessment. The revenue records not being ready in time, the Khots were unable to inform their tenants of the increase in the rent and could not possibly write the amount as due in the Khatawani and pattas.

Sir, I, the undersigned, shall be very thankful to you, if you kindly lend your helping hand to the impoverished tax-payer of Deogad.—Yours, etc.

WAMAN BHASKER JOSHI.

Deogad, April 2.

NATIONAL WEEK IN BOMBAY

"Chronicle" Photo.

Meeting at the Congress House on Wednesday under the presidency of Maulana Shaukat Ali. The Blind Poet Hansraj is seen singing a song.

CHOLERA IN SOUTHERN DIVISION.

HEAVY TOLL OF MORTALITY

ORIGIN OF THE OUTBREAK

The Director of Information, Bombay writes on the 6th inst.:—

The epidemic of cholera which broken out some weeks ago in the Southern Division shows signs of abating. The four Districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara have been affected, Belgaum most severely. In this District 145 villages have reported attacks from cholera, and nearly 900 deaths have occurred. The mortality in Bijapur has been 152; in Dharwar 269; and in Kanara 10. The number of persons attacked has been 3,284, the total number of villages affected being 283. Last week there was a marked drop in the total number of attacks, which numbered 922 as against 2,362 in the previous week.

The outbreak appears to have started at Sogal village in Belgaum District, where there was a small Fair on March 16. The water-supply here is derived from a spring which comes to the surface near the temple. It runs a short distance and then falls, and a bath at the foot of the fall and a drink of water from it forms part of the religious duty of the pilgrims. The water must have become contaminated by a cholera carrier between the source and the fall, but the contamination could have been present only for a very short time because, being a running spring the infection was soon carried away. When the water was examined bacteriologically, the result was negative; but during the short period when the spring was infected some of the pilgrims used the water and cholera broke out in several villages. At Yamnur Fair there was a second outbreak on March 26. This Fair was attended by about 80,000 people from all over the Division, the Madras Presidency and the Nizam's Territory. The bulk of the cases that occurred at Yamnur were in the camp and amongst the pilgrims who had come from the Nizam's territory bordering on Ron taluka in Dharwar District. The total number of cases that occurred at the Fair was 53 and there were 31 deaths.

IMPROVEMENT IN SITUATION.

The position last week was as follows:—

Belgaum which was badly affected showed a marked improvement. In this District two talukas and one peta were severely affected and the remainder only slightly. In these three talukas there was a great improvement. In Parasgad, out of a total of 49 villages affected, only 2 have been newly affected, against 14 showing a clean bill of health. Similarly, Murgod shows one village newly against 20 recording no cases. In Sampgaon, the total villages affected number 51. Of these 2 are new, against 20 which have been cleared of infection.

In Dharwar District the head-quarters taluka had 21 villages affected. Of these 3 were fresh infections, while 14 recorded no cases. All the remaining talukas were slightly affected.

In Bijapur District, Badami taluka has 24 villages affected, of which 15 are new. The remaining talukas are only slightly affected.

In Kanara only 6 villages in Haliyal taluka have been affected. The remaining talukas of the District are so far free.

In the principal towns Belgaum had 14 cases and 10 deaths against 3 cases and 4 deaths in the previous week. Hubli and Dharwar recorded one case each. Saundatti town, which was badly affected, is much improved. There was some improvement in the Bijapur and Bagalkot towns, but Bail Hongal town shows no improvement.

Immediate action was taken when the outbreak was discovered. Cholera treatments and permanganate of potash have been freely distributed and are being made available in almost every village. Four special cholera doctors have been appointed for Belgaum, and 2 for Dharwar Districts, the Civil Surgeons of the three affected Districts actively co-operating with the Public Health Department and more doctors are being made available. The Collector of Bijapur, as well as the President of the District Local Board are organising committees throughout the villages of the Bijapur District to carry on voluntary work, and similar committees have been arranged and are already working in the Saundatti town and taluka. The Assistant Director of Public Health has been constantly on the move in the affected areas organising relief work.

NEW GOVERNOR OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

SIR HUGH LANDSDOWN STEPHENSON TAKES CHARGE.

PATNA, Apr. 7.

An imposing ceremony was had at Government House, Patna, this morning when Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson assumed the office of Governor of Bihar and Orissa. The Civil and Military officers of the Government, noblemen of the Province and members of the Legislative Council as well as leading non-officials, assembled at the Government House sometime before the ceremony. On arrival, presentations were made to Sir Hugh Stephenson, who then inspected the guard of honour, and proceeded to the dais in the Durbar Hall. The Chief Secretary then read aloud the warrant of appointment and Sir Dawson Miller, Chief Justice of the High Court, administered the oath of allegiance and office. At the conclusion of the ceremony a salute of 17 guns was fired.

A gazette extraordinary announces that a vacancy having occurred in the office of a member of the Executive Council by the resignation of Mr. Hammond, the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. D. Sifton C.I.E., I.C.S., to be a temporary member of the Executive Council. Mr. M. G. Hallets appointment to act as Chief Secretary is also announced. Mr. Sifton was sworn in as a member of the Executive Council to-day.—A. P.

KAKORI CASE

HEAVY SENTENCES.

LUCKNOW, April 6.

The following is the continuation of the judgment in the Kakori Conspiracy case:—

The Judge, continuing, remarked that a revolution, as was realised by the writer of the white leaflet himself, meant chaos. The property and life of persons who either have nothing to do with the Government or politics, or who work for India in a manner which they consider better for the country than that chosen by the members of this conspiracy, must be safeguarded.

"CONSPIRATORS AND CRIMINALS"

Referring to dacoities, the Judge said that "from the evidence of the witnesses who became members of the conspiracy and who had given evidence for the prosecution, it appears that the persons joined the conspiracy knowing full well that dacoities would be committed. In two of these dacoities the conspirators joined forces with professional criminals. In each of the four dacoities a man was murdered." The judge referred to some outrages committed when dacoities were carried out, and said that the blood of the victims lay not only on the heads of those who shot them, but on every member of the conspiracy.

"In considering the Bichpuri dacoity, I take note of the fact that only the men on the roof shot at persons. In considering the train dacoity, I take note of the fact that it is improbable that Ahmad Ali who was shot, was deliberately aimed at. But nevertheless, the shooting along the sides of the train showed a disregard of human life. I must also consider the fact that this conspiracy was a very important one extending beyond the United Provinces."

The Judge continued that the only accused from whose action he was able to infer a sense of repentence was Banwari, who had confessed. If there were others who had repented, he would have recommended that the Government may consider their cases, but not knowing whether the accused on whose behalf applications for mercy had been made repented, he could not presume that they did.

"MOST IMPORTANT MEMBER"

The Judge finds Ramprasad (age 28, of Shahjehanpur) to have been the most important member of the conspiracy, and guilty of participation in the Bichpur dacoity and also the train dacoity and sentences him to be hanged. Rajen Lahiri and Raushan Singh, who are found guilty of participation in the train dacoity and the Bamruli dacoity respectively and also guilty of conspiracy, are also sentenced to be hanged. Sachindranath Sanyal is proved not only to be a member of the conspiracy, but an important member not merely in the United Provinces, but at the headquarters, which were in Bengal Manmathanath Gupta is sentenced to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment and five others are awarded ten years' rigorous each. Two others are sentenced to seven years' rigorous each, and six others get five years each. Panwarilal is found guilty of conspiracy and of participation in the train dacoity but because he had confessed his guilt, he is sentenced to only five years rigorous imprisonment. Sachindranath Biswas of Lucknow and Hargovind of Shahjehanpur are found not guilty and are acquitted, while the approvers Banarsilal and Indu Bhusan Muttra, both of Shahjehanpur are pardoned.

In concluding his judgment, the Judge pays a tribute to the skill with which Mr. Horton and his subordinates carried out the investigation and prepared the case, and states that Mr. Horton's honesty was generally recognised by the defence. He also pays a tribute to Pandit Jagatnarain, Public Prosecutor, his assistant, the Police Prosecutor and others for the efficiency with which the case was conducted.—A. P.

AEROPLANE CRASH NEAR QUETTA.

SEVERE INJURIES TO INMATES

QUETTA, Apr. 7.

A Bristol Fighter belonging to No. 31 Squadron crashed on landing after a local flight. The Pilot, Flying Officer H. C. Macphail, escaped injury but the passenger, Aircraftsman H.H.R. Storer, was severely injured.—A. P.

AN ELECTION PETITION REJECTED

ALLAHABAD, Apr. 7.

The election petition of Mr. Shakir Ali of Gorakhpur, an unsuccessful candidate to the Assembly at the last elections, challenging the election of Mr. Yusuf Imam, Barrister of Merzapur, Swarajist Candidate, has been rejected by the Commissioner.—A. P.

THE BOMBAY MARATHA ASSOCIATION

The first General meeting of the Bombay Maratha Association was held on Sunday the 3rd April at 8-30 A. M. in the Damodher Thackersey Hall, Parel when Sj. Madhavarao Shitole presided. The Meeting adopted the draft rules framed by the provisional Committee.

The aims and objects of the Association are (1) To build a suitable structure for Marriage and other Social religious esemonies of the Marathas of the city, (2) To give aid to the poor widows and orphans and to maintain a fund for the same purpose.

Sj. Madhavrao Shitole denoted a sum of rupees 101 towards the fund, calling upon all others to join hands. Messrs. Bala Master and V. M. Rane promised a sum of Rupees 101 each. After a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

SUIT AGAINST SECY. OF STATE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THANA INAMDARI CASE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Apr. 5.

The suit filed by Sirdar Vinayak Dhundiraj Biwalkar of Alibag, District Kolaba, against the Secretary of State for India, came up for hearing to-day before Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S. the District Judge of Thana. The suit relates to certain property held in Political Inam by the plaintiff who prays for a declaration that he is the Inamdar and owner of the soil and has full proprietory rights over the villages in suit including the forest rights within their limits, for possession of those villages and mesne profits, and for an injunction restraining the defendant from introducing survey settlement in the suit villages. Sir Chimanlal Setalwad instructed by Mr. J. R. Gharpure Pleader, High Court and by Mr. D. P. Vaidya, Government Pleader, Thana appeared for the Plaintiff while Mr. Ramrao V. Desai, Pleader, High Court assisted by Mr. B. N. Shringarpure, Public Prosecutor, Kolaba District appeared for Government.

Sir Chimanlal in opening the case traced the history of the Inam, which had its origion from 19th century when the East India Company confirmed the Jahagir and the repayment of rupees two lakhs due to Vinayak Parshram the ancester of the plaintiff then Dewan of the Angira State.

The Counsel for the Plaintiff drew the attention of the Court to the various passages in the Sanad of 1827 and other documents which established beyond all doubts that the lands were to be held by the original Inamdar and his heirs from generation to generation and the technical terms and phrases used in the said documents equally proved that the Inamdar was to have full proprietory rights over the Inam villages. The case is proceeding.

THANA BAR'S AT HOME TO HON. MR. PRADHAN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Apr. 5.

The members of the Thana Bench and Bar were "At Home" this evening at 6 p.m. to the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, the Minister of Excise and Forest on the grounds of the Crida Bhavan. Rao Bahadur S. K. Bhagwat was the principal spokesman on behalf of the Bar. He made a short speech fitting to the occasion dwelling principally on the several qualities of head and heart that enabled Mr. Pradhan to rise to eminence. Mr. Pradhan gave a brief reply thanking the Bench and the Bar for the honour that they did him and asked them to deal patiently with him taking into consideration the difficulties of his task as a Minister. He hoped to be able to show that the confidence that was reposed in him, was not misplaced.

DEFAMATION CASE AGAINST KAISER-I-HIND

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, further hearing was resumed in the case in which Sorabji Cowasji Shroff charged Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdin with defamation.

Mr. P. Godinho, Pleader for the defendent argued that his client had made criticisms in good faith on the extracts of the Shroff Mistry case and justified his action.

Mr. Ghaveria, Pleader, for the complainant submitted that the criticism was made when the case was sub-judice and he said it was done in malice.

His Worship changed the notice into commons and pospned further hearing.

10TH HINDU-SABHA SESSION

ARRANGEMENTS PROGRESSING AT PATNA

PATNA, April 7.

It is only about a week or so more for the tenth session of the Hindu Mahasabha to meet at Patna. The actual session of the Mahasabha comes off on April 16, 17 and 18. Kumar Ganganand Singh, M.L.A., has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee and all possible arrangements being made by the Reception Committee.

The question of joint electorates and communal representation are expected to be discussed and decisions of far-reaching importance are likely to be arrived at on them.

Dr. Moonje, the President-elect, arrives here on April 15. Arrangements are in progress for giving him a grand reception. The delegation fee according to the rules is Rs. 3 and the visitors' fee has been fixed at Rs. 5 and 2 according to the position of seats. Complimentary cards are being issued to all donors of Rs. 25 and above. Half concessions in the visitors' fee shall be allowed to ladies and bona fide students.

Two hundred advanced and educated Sadhus, selected by the Sub-Committee on the recommendations of the different provincial and other Hindu Sabhas and 250 untouchables, certified by the Reception Committee of the All-India Untouchables Conference shall have free admission to the pandal. There will be wrestling competitions also to which admission shall be by tickets.—Free Press.

SWAMI SATYANAND'S APPEAL.

HINDU MISSION'S WORK

The "Hindu Mission" has by the time, justified its existence as an association to check the tide of conversion of Hindus to other faiths and reclaim those who have wandered away from the parent-fold of the Sanatan Dharma. Every day the Hindu community is realising the paramount need of missionary works amongst the non-Hindu population and backward races.

The Hindu Mission has been successfully carrying on the works amongst the non-Hindu population in hills and plains of Assam and Bengal so much so, that in this short period, more than forty-five thousand persons have been reclaimed and initiated into Hinduism.

During this winter, the Mission is required to build temples, village "Thakurghars" and cottages for village Primary Schools for the newly initiated Hindus, besides opening new branches and extending its missionary activities in Behar and Chota-Nagpur. Over and above these, publication of a large number of religious books in different languages—Santal, Khasi, Garo, etc.—is an immediate necessity. For systematic, consistent and organised work, the establishment of an institution for training capable preachers, cannot be delayed any longer.

For all these, a vast sum of money is required. Hence, we appeal to the Hindu population of India and abroad to help us in our missionary work and make Hindusthan a safe and peaceful home for the Hindus.

All contributions to be sent and communications addressed to Swami Satyananda, 65, College Street, Calcutta.

NEW SETTLEMENT OFFICER FOR KASHMIR

ALLAHABAD, April 7.

It is understood that Major Ramprasad Dube, ex-Chief Minister of Indore State, at present practising in the Allahabad High Court, has been appointed to the post of Settlement Commissioner, Jammu and Kashmir State, in succession to Mr. L. Middleton, I.C.S., who will complete his term of office early next month.—A. P.

THE MUSLIM PROPOSALS.

THEIR GENESIS.

SIR ABDUL QAYUM LIFTS THE VEIL.

Sir Abdul Qayum M.L.A., writes in the "Tribune":—

As my name has been mentioned in connection with the meeting of certain Muslim Members of the Central Legislature and other leading Musalmans, held on the 20th March, for the discussion of the Hindu-Muslim differences and further advance in Reforms, I think I owe a little explanation about my impressions of the discussions and conclusions arrived at.

In the first place I must make it clear that I am as anxious for a true and abiding Hindu-Muslim unity as any other Muslim or Non-Muslim well-wisher of the country, but, like Lala Lajpat Rai, I too do not wish that either community should suffer any disadvantages as the result of the proposed unity.

As a general principle, I do not think it can be denied that if any sacrifices are to be made for gaining this essential and earnestly desired unity, it is the majority which can afford to make sacrifices towards gaining that object and not the community, which is already suffering from various disadvantages as the result of their all round backwardness. The latter can hardly afford to forego any of the scanty rights and privileges, that they are enjoying under the present constitution.

I was not representing any section of my community in this meeting, much less the whole of my province I am sorry to say has so far been (the N. W. F. P.), which I am not allowed the right of representation on the Councils of the country under the present Reforms, and so any opinion that I may have expressed at the meeting or may express now, should be considered as the opinion of an individual interested in the welfare of his countrymen. I shall simply try to give my interpretation of the conditional decision arrived at or the impressions that I derived from the discussions at the meeting.

To be brief. I do not think there was a single man present at the meeting, who was free from doubts, suspicions and fears of the consequences of a joint electorate: the only difference of opinion was about the extent of the fears and doubts that were entertained by those, who took part in the deliberations. There were some who were very anxious to find some solution of the difficulty and were less afraid of the consequences of a joint electorate, while there were others who considered the idea as most injurious to their cause. It was, however, the unanimous opinion of the meeting that special care and precautions were necessary to safeguard Muslim interests in every possible way.

SCHEME OF INTER-DEPENDENCE.

After several hours' discussion, it was suggested that, instead of thwarting the progress of every Province (as the Hindus put it, by asking for and insisting on separate elections) an alternative scheme could be worked out, by constituting the Provinces in such a way as to leave the Hindu minority in some cases dependent on the Muslim majority as will be the case with the Mussalmans in all the other provinces of India. The idea was to devise a scheme according to which the two communities may remain interdependent on one another by provinces; and may not fight within the provinces themselves to retard their progress towards autonomy. The Muslims believed that if the Hindus were really in earnest for unity and friendship they should have no hesitation in depending on Muslims owing to their minority in Bengal, the Punjab, the N. W. F. P., Baluchistan and Sindh, if the Mussalmans were going to leave their interests in the hands of the Hindu majority in the rest of India, In fact, it was truly remarked at the meeting that the Hindus had no reasonable ground for fear in Bengal and the Punjab as the margin of difference there was extremely narrow; and though they were in a minority in these two provinces, that minority occupied a very substantial and most consolidated position and was fully vocal and most influential. The same was the case with respect to the Sikhs in the Punjab.

My personal opinion was that this scheme had some practical difficulties and "as not easily workable, but as it suggested the grant of full-fledged Reforms to my Province as a condition precedent to any further constitutional advance. I do not wish to say anything which would have conveyed the idea that Muslims of the N. W. F. Province would not be willing to give those concessions to the Hindu minority which the Hindus would be prepared to give to the Muslim minorities in Madras, the Central Provinces, and the rest of India. I was, therefore, not in a position to object to this scheme. As a matter of fact I thought that if full-fledged Reforms were extended to my Province, we shall trylto prove to the world how Muslims who dominate and are in the majority in a Province, could tolerant to the minority, not only as the case is in tribal areas and independent Muslim States, but also inside British India so full of communal bias and tension. I, however, thought that whether the scheme was beneficial to us not, the Hindus were not likely to agree to it and I now see from the opinion of a certain section of the Hindus in the Press that the idea is not appreciated by them.

NO FAITH IN JOINT ELECTORATES.

Let the Mussalmans not build any great hopes on the acceptance of their proposal by the Hindus. The Hindus have got the advantages of number, wealth, education and unity of purpose; why should they, therefore, not try to take India as a whole and enforce their will as the majority community. They have every right to do so and if the Muslims want to preserve their identity as a separate unit, they had better organise themselves so as to justify their separate existence and not allow themselves to be merged politically in the majority. How long this separate existence must be maintained, I cannot say. It must depend on the time within which Muslims can organise themselves.

It appears that Hindus do not want any conditions to be attached to the joint electorate; but this can only be expected when the Hindus have by their sense of fair play and justice brought about a change in the hearts of the Muslims. So far as I could gather at the meeting and can study the Muslim mind in general now, the latter entertain the same doubts and fears about the consequences of the joint electorates as they had before and there has been no sudden change of belief among them as the result of the meeting. The only change I can see is that the Mussalmans do not want to be obstinate and obstructive in the national advance, if their rights can be safeguarded in such a way as to have their effective majority in some provinces however small and insignificent some of those provinces may be. They also want the allotment of due share in services and guarantees that no laws shall be enacted against their religious ideas and economic progress My impression of the conclusions arrived at the meeting was that these were conditions precedent to the introduction of the joint electorate scheme and were conditions inseparable from one another, though open to discussion and improvement by the leaders of the various communities. But the Hindus seem to be ignoring these indispensable and inseparable conditions and taking the joint electorate as a separate question. Honestly speaking, I do not personally believe in a joint electorate until such time as the Muslims have organised themselves and improved their condition through separate electorate as they have done to a certain extent under the present constitution or for so long as they are not fully organised and equipped, educationally, economically and otherwise, to stand shoulder to shoulder with their Hindu brethren in undertaking the burden and responsibilities of responsible government. A joint electorate under the existing circumstances will be an "unequal combination disadvantageous to the weaker side." The Muslims, however, must not be irreconcilable on this point, if some method can be found for safeguarding their interests in National India.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS.

MIRAN BAI AT REWARI

"Milap" understands that Dr. Styapal's newspaper, "Swarajya," which came into existence during the last elections, has ceased publication.

"Bande Mataram" learns that Mr. Asaf Ali who resigned his seat at the Delhi Municipality, some three months ago, has stood again as a candidate in the by-election. So far no one else has come forward to contest the seat.

Mr. Chunilal, Secretary, Arya Samaj, Bhawani, refers in the course of a letter published in "Bande Mataram" to the social activities of Pandit Naki Ram Sharma, especially in the cause of the widows, and then declares that the Pandit's reforming activities have roused the ire of a certain section of the orthodox Brahmins who have, more than once, assaulted the Pandit. In conclusion the Secretary states that the Pandit's brothers have filed a comlaint in the court of law against those who have hitherto taken part in the assaults, adding that the Pandit is quite happy in spite of his injuries.

The "Hamdard" correspondent stationed at Hyderabad, Deccan, states that the British Resident at Hyderabad and the Residency Surgeon will shortly proceed to England on leave for six months.

"We have learnt, with much regret, the news of the death of Sahibzada Abdul Hafiz Khan Bahadur, the heir-apparent of Tonk State. He was 53 years old and leaves behind him one son aged 15 years. The death was due to a strong attack of paralysis. It is believed, in certain circles, that the death is the result of some foul play." ("Nayar-e-Aazam.")

Mr. Krishna Nand, Manager, Bhagawad Bhagti Ashram, Rewari writes in "Tej" as follows:—"Miss Slade, alias Miran Bai, has come and joined the Ashram with the object of learning Hindi. She is quite happy with her life in the Ashram. She cherishes a great love for Mahatma Gandhi and remembers him often. She is interested in gardening and has recently planted a "gular" tree in the compound of the Ashram. She proposes to stay here till June."

"Siyasat" states that the strike of the entire editorial staff of the "Zamindar," Lahore, is due to the fact that the proprietor, Mr. Zafar Ali Khan, has not paid any salaries for the last six months. The same paper is also responsible for the news that Mr. Zafar Ali is at, present erecting a palatial building at his native village, Karam Abad.

UNIVERSITY BY-ELECTION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 29th ultimo a correspondent signing himself as "Congressman" has stated that I was canvassing for Mr. Munshi the now returned member for the Bombay University. I beg to state most emphatically that the statement is as unjust as it is false and apart from this zealous "Congressman" I do not think even my friend Dr. Deshmukh will suggest that I ever canvassed in favour of Mr. Munshi.—Yours, etc.,

PURSHOTTAM TRIKAMDAS.

THE NATIONAL WEEK.

MAHATMAJI'S APPEAL

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The Satyagraha Week is on us. By the time this appears in print one day of the precious week will have gone. I would urge the reader not to fritter away the week by asking the question, 'What shall we do?,' but to make the best possible use of it by asking, 'What shall I do?' There was a time when we could usefully ask and did ask the other question. And if each one will do his or her duty to the fullest measure possible, we shall soon be able to ask, What shall we do next?

The foundation of Satyagraha as of nation building is undoubtedly self-purification, self-dedication, selflessness. Let each one ask oneself, How then can I purify myself in terms of the nation? Reactitude of private character is surely the beginning of the structure. If my private character is foul, I am like 'a sounding brass and tinkling cymbal.' If then I am not right inside, I must this very instant purge myself and be a fit vessel for dedication. Government cannot help me or interfere with me here. I must be the sole author of my making or undoing.

Having ensured a pure personal character I must ask the next question. What shall I do as a national servant? If a Hindu, if I hate the Mussalman or a person of another faith, I must at once make an honourable peace with him. If I regard any single person as an untouchable, I must blot the sin from my heart and hug the one whom I have hitherto in my arrogance or ignorance regarded as untouchable and as a token I must render him some personal service, if it is only going to his quarters and collecting the children and playing with them. In these things again, I need no support from the Government and yet in doing these things whole-heartedly I have surely brought Swaraj nearer for the effort and rendered myself fitter for joint service whenever the occasion arises.

Is there a drink-shop near me? I must try to wean an erring brother from going to the house of his own destruction. We began this work gloriously in 1921. Our violence brought it to an inglorious end. Individual effort in this matter is still possible even though the atmosphere for wholesale action is for the moment wanting.

And last but not least, I must do my share of spinning, if I have but faith in its capacity to serve the poorest, so graphically described in Markham's words reproduced in last week's "Young India." I must hawk Khadi. If I have the power, I must induce my neighbour to spin for the sake of Daridra Narayan and if he or she wears foreign cloth, I must induce him or her to discard it.

This is by no means an exhaustive list. I have simply given an indication of the enormous possibilities of individual effort. Let each one find out for him or herself the best way of service during this week of privilege. The seeker will be amazed to discover in the search after individual action, the immense possibilities of silent, sustained and fruitful common action. Let not the immensity of a common programme daze or paralyse us. What is true of the individual will be tomorrow true of the whole nation if individuals will but refuse to lose heart and hope.

NATIONAL WEEK IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, April 6.

"It is good to remember to-day the Jallianwala Massacre and the Satyagraha movement for its failure, because we will then realise we have failed to grasp the essential principles, namely, the tenacity of purpose," said Mr. J. L. Bannerjee speaking at a meeting organised for the celebration of the National Week. He said, "even to-day about two hundred young men are suffering as a consequence of the Rowlatt Act without any form of trial for an indefinite length of time. We should not be set back owing to a temporary failure but press on with confidence in the cause of liberty till the citadel captured." Mr. Muzumdar also exhorted the audience to move forward in the struggle for freedom. —Free Press.

APPEAL FOR CONGRESS UNITY

CALCUTTA, Apr. 6.

Appeal for Congress unity, increased use of khaddar and boycott of foreign goods was made at a largely attended public meeting held in celebration of the National Week at Shardhanand Park this evening, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta presiding. Mr. Sen Gupta in a moving speech referred to the Jallianwalla Bagh incident and its great sequel the Non-Cooperation movement which brought in a new era in the history of the country. He bewail the present situation and said that Deshabandhu Das was no more in their midst and Mahatma Gandhi was ailing.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj also appealed to the audience for unity and service. He said Mahatma Gandhi was ailing and wanted rest, but if they quarrelled among themselves and neglected the work of the country what rest could he possibly get. In conclusion he urged the people to take to khaddar and boycott foreign goods.

A life size photo of Desabandhu Das was placed in the centre of the park. Khaddar was hawked and Swaraj flags sold amidst great enthusiasm.—Free Press.

The supplementary convention revising the Anglo-Sponish Commercial Treaty which has been under negotiation in London was signed yesterday.—B. O. W.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES.

KAVI NAHNALAL JAYANTI

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, April 5.

Under the auspices of the Lalit Kala Samaj, Bhavnagar celebrated the golden jubilee of Kavi Nahnalal, on the 3rd inst. A meeting which was attended by many admirers of the poet, was held in the Hall of the Sanatana Dharma School. Mr. Vithalbhai Mehta, the Director of Education, was given the chair.

Messrs. Ramoo Takkar, Amritlal Dani, Parmanand Kapadia, Zaverchand Meghani and Prof. Bhide made speeches representing different aspects of Kavi Nahnalal as man and poet. Mr. Gulabrai Desai made an appeal to Bhavnagar to contribute towards the All-Kathiawad Purse to be offered to Kavi by the people of Rajkot on the 20th inst. The President, in glowing terms paid tribute to the Kavi, in a learned speech.

After this Messrs. Ramoo Thakkar, Meghani and Mrs. Jayakumari Dani sang some chosen songs of the poet. A congratulatory message was sent to the poet. The meeting lasted for full two hours and a half. The Samaj is thankful to the Nagar Sheth for his kind help for the occasion, as he liberally promised to meet all the cost of the celebration.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

The Director of Education has organised a conference of the Secondary Teachers of the State, and the movement is welcomed from all sides. The conference meets here on the 22nd and 23rd inst., very interesting and practical discussions are expected to take place. The schools will be closed five days early for the summer vacation, to enable the teachers from the moffusil to attend.

WEIGHT OF A WOMAN'S CLOTHES.

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Why are women wearing less clothing? Mr. Samuel Courtauld, of Courtaulds, Ltd., artificial silk manufacturers, declares that a remarkable decrease in the consumption per head of artificial silk has resulted from the fact that women are wearing less.

At the request of a Daily Mail reporter, Messrs. John Barker and Co., Ltd., of High-street, Kensington, weighed the various garments worn by the modern women of fashion as follows:

	Lb.	Oz.
Hat	0	2
Printed crepe de Chine frock	0	4½
Wool "hopsack" coat	1	5½
Silk stockings	0	1
Black leather shoe	0	14
Corset belt	0	3½
Vest	0	2
Bust bodice	0	0½
Other underclothing	0	2½
Gloves	0	0½
Total	3	4½

The clothing worn by the ordinary City man was weighed:

	Lb.	Oz.
Soft felt hat	0	6
Overcoat	4	0
Lounge suit	3	8
Shirt	0	12
Collar	0	1½
Tie	0	1
Wool underclthing (vest and pants)	1	0½
Socks	0	2
Shoes	2	12
Gloves	0	2
Total	12	11

DOG'S 600 VOLTS SHOCK.

While playing leap-frog on the railway track at Crystal Palace, S.E., Station Foxy, a stray fox-terrier, tried to vault a rail that seized him, held him tightly, and administered a continuous shock of 660 volts.

Maddened by the shock, the animal snapped viciously at station officials who, at great risk to themselves, tried hard to release him. At last a porter threw a sack over the dog, wound it round him, and tugged him away from the line.

It will be days before the dog is fully recovered, but the expert view is that it is amazing he is alive at all.

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Most Pleasant Laxative Liver Pill

Chemists are now selling Little Laxaliver Pills at the very moderate price of 14 annas per box, and when you consider that a box contains sufficient pills to last two or three months you will certainly not delay purchasing a supply. Every member of the family will benefit by taking Little Laxaliver Pills. They never gripe or cause the least pain and their purity is guaranteed; for, being machine made and packed, they are never touched by hand until they reach you in the sealed package.

Let Saturday be "Laxaliver Day" and so keep well.
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Mr. JAWAHIRLAL MISRA, EXTRA Assistant Commissioner, Drug, C. P. writes on 1—7—'26:—The book "Astrological Courses" has surpassed all books published in the past on Astrology. The author has revealed in this book many secrets of Astrology which the Indian Astrologers do not prefer to disclose, Concession Price for a month Rs. 2-8, Post free. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagram City.

LUCKNOW LETTER.

PARTIES IN U. P. COUNCIL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Apr. 5.

With the departure of M. L. C's. after a strenuous budget session, which was prorogued on Saturday last, Lucknow has returned to its normal activities. Being the first budget session of the third reformed legislature the proceedings in the Council Chamber elicited a lot of interest in as much as the various constituencies were rather anxious to know the capabilities of those whom they had elected as their representatives. The session provided a good test and except for a few members, who still remain "dark horses" with their unbroken silence, almost all the members have had their say.

The most prominent feature of the present council as of the last council is the strong majority of landholders in the non-official group and this time they appear to be more organised than in the past. Their party which styles itself as the Progressive Party includes all the Ministers and as such may be taken as the Ministerialist group. As against this there is the Nationalist Party under Mr. Chintamani and the United Congress Party under Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pant. But the combined strength of these two parties, which form the Opposition, is not equal to the strength of the so-called Progressive Party. Constituted as such the U. P. Legislative Council could not deal with the budget in any other way than it did, viz., by voting all the demands with slight cut in some of them. But the Progressive Party though numerically the strongest single group in the Council is lacking in decipline and responsibility and with its absentees and defaulters it occasionally gives way to the other parties to have things in their own way. Besides there are some in this group who really hold independent nationalist views and on all matters of interest to Zemindars and some matters of interest to the community as a whole they strongly stand by the opposition. This was responsible for some important motions of cuts being carried. Nawabzada Liequat Ali Khan, an enfightened and rich landlord of Muzaffarnagar, Khan Bahadar Hafiz Hidayat Husain and one or two others constitute this class, the first named having already made his mark by his bold criticism of the budget.

ARTI-NAMAZ.

At a time when egorse of rapprochement are in progress between the two sister Communities of India at Delhi the city fathers of Lucknow have thought it fit to trade up an old unhappy controversy which has a ready been responsible for a lot of bad blood in this city. It will be remembered that the last Municipal Election was fought mainly on the "Arti Namaz" issue and the Hindu voters, by eliminating the Swarajists and returning all the Hindu Sabha candidates had given a definite mandate in favour of stopping "Namaz" at Aminabad Park where a Hindu temple also exsists and the Hindus insist on performing "Arti" there simultaneously with moslem prayer which is naturally disturbed by noisy songs. As it was established that the Muslim "Namaz" in the Park was as old as the Park itself, if not older, the Hindu Municipal Councillors could not hastily act up to their pledge which itself was now almost forgotten. Some over anxious Hindu gentlemen however decided to move in the matter and in spite of Moslem members' protest the Board by sheer Hindu majority decided to take up the matter and in the absence of Muslim members who had walked out in a body passed a resolution stopping religious ceremonials in the Park. The resolution has not been enforced so far and none can fore tell the consequences that might attend on its enforcement.

PANIC AMONG LARKHANA MUSLIMS

MORE ARRESTS TO FOLLOW?

(From a Correspondent.)

LARKHANA, April 6.

Mr. Bharucha, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. Muhamed Ishaq, Inspector of Police, and Mr. Partabrai Home, Inspector, are appointed to challan those already arrested during the last two days. The police have examined about 200 witnesses. There is a strong rumour that about 200 more Musalmans are to be arrested. There was panic among the Musalmans over the fresh arrest of Shaikh Abdul Razak, which was made yesterday. The leading Musalmans state that the panicstricken Musalamns are thinking of deserting the town. Negotiations for compromise are going on between the local Hindu and Muslim leaders for the last four days. Hindus have called off the hartal and better feelings pervade, but Shaikh Abdul Razak's arrest and thick rumour about others being arrested in a day or two are putting obstacles in the way of an early settlement. It is generally believed that the great majority of those already arrested immediately after the disturbance are innocent and there is no justification for arresting other innocent people.

RAJKOT NOTES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, April 5.

Lt.-Col. Mosse has already left this place to take up his new appointment as Vice-President of the Bhavnagar Council. Before his departure he was given more than one farewell entertainment and one of the pleasantest was that given by a leading criminal practitioner of the local Bar Mr. D. Vakil. This party was given on the familiar grounds of the Kathiawar Gymkhana and the occasion was graced by the presence of almost all leading ladies and gentlemen of the place. There was no speechifying and Mr. Vakil deserves credit for the timely omission of this unnecessary formality. The guests departed at a late hour after doing ample justice to the refreshments provided by Mr. Vakil.

The Rajkumar College held its annual sports on the 2nd inst., on its spacious play-ground. The Principal and Mrs. Turner were "At Home" to a small but well-chosen gathering of officers and citizens After all the items had been played off, Mrs. C. C. Watson gave away the prizes in her usual modest and Lady-like style. The Principal and his staff deserve to be heartly congratulated on this successful function.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Watson, Agent to the Governor-General-in-Council left Rajkot by train with his personal staff to Mount Abu for the hot weather, on the morning of the 3rd inst.

In consequence of absence of permission from the Persian Government for through air service from Basra to Karachi the fortnightly service schedule to begin on 8th April has been postponed. Service from Cairo to Basra will operate every week instead of every fortnight.—Reuter.

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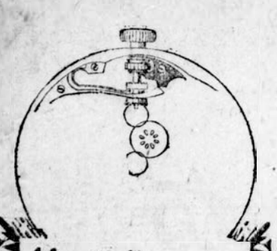

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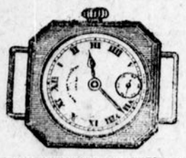

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